

150

January 11 1976

THE TIMES

Why Guatemala turned away aid from Britain, page 14

Eight-vote victory for Government dock work Bill

Last night won by a majority of 8, the reading of the Dock Work Bill which seeks to labour scheme to all cargo-handling establishments within five miles of a waterfront or major inland waterway. An earlier Tory procedural motion to end the debate was defeated by 312 votes to 305, a Government majority of 7.

Foot reassures unions

Mr Foot said there was no question of the Bill's automatically extending the scheme to all work-potentially within the scope of the legislation. There would be a constitutional and orderly procedure to enable extension where appropriate. It was grossly misleading to suggest that workers were going to be pushed out of their jobs. From the Conservative front bench, Mr Prior maintained that Mr Foot's proposals would destroy jobs and create additional unemployment. He could not achieve what the dockers wanted, which was the obtaining of extra jobs. He suggested that Labour MPs were being conned because Mr Foot had no intention of writing proper safeguards into the Bill. He suggested that the Government should set up an inquiry into the docks. Mr Prior agreed that there was a surplus of dockers and said it should be dealt with in a reasonable and sensible manner. The inquiry ought to see how the ports and dockers could be brought together in a new situation to avoid some of the difficulties now confronting them.

Parliamentary report, page 4

Import costs 'will rise'

non-scheme port would have to increase its labour force by a third, the Government said. The plan would increase labour unrest in the extended dock area and augment the incidence of pilfering, the confederation added. The minimum 5 per cent increase in wages would be passed on to consumers through higher retail prices. The scheme would also make many East Coast ports less competitive with those in the division of Britain's import traffic to the Continent. The

goods concerned would eventually enter the United Kingdom via the roll-off roll-on transport using cross-Channel ferries. In all, the introduction of the scheme would affect about 400 small ports which the confederation maintain, account for a quarter of Britain's non-oil imports. A warning about the possible effects of an extended scheme was issued yesterday by the Food Manufacturers' Federation. It said that if the Bill received parliamentary approval, food federation members would be in the position of "disaffected shoppers with nowhere else to take their business".

Parliamentary report, page 4

Disclosures 'may rock Lockheed'

condemned "in the strongest terms" this sort of activity and said that the company's "diversion of funds to pay bribes to officials of foreign governments will not receive protection from the State Department against legal law enforcement actions by either responsible officials in foreign countries or responsible officials in the United States." This last comment is important as it has frequently been suggested in the Senate subcommittee hearings that some of the foreign bribes have been made with either the help or tacit support of United States ambassadors. Until now it was understood that Lockheed had spent about \$20m on foreign bribes, but a higher figure appears in the Congressional report, where it is noted that the company "has indicated that about \$24.2m in kickbacks" have been paid to foreigners since 1970. The report notes that Lockheed will escape financial disaster and manage to repay its Government loans if a host of conditions are met, including projected foreign sales in the five years to the end of 1979 of \$4,000m. The disclosures concerning foreign bribery have placed many of these projected sales "in considerable jeopardy".

Mr Ford

Confirmation by UN of brutal Chile torture

From Alan McGregor, Geneva, Feb 10
Tortures of the utmost brutality, including the application of electricity to open wounds, are routine during interrogation in Chile, according to the report of the working group appointed by the United Nations Human Rights Commission to study the situation in that country. It says the Dirección de Inteligencia Nacional (DINA), responsible only to President Pinochet, has complete control over all internal security matters, arresting and keeping people in detention without warrants or any formal order. In compiling their report, the five-member working group which was refused entry to Chile last July, heard about 150 witnesses, including Dr Sheila Cassidy, the British doctor who recently described her torture while in "detention" there. They list the names of some 80 torturers, headed by Oswaldo Romo, known as "gastón" (fat stomach). They demand that he be tried for crimes against humanity. The group also cites the President's frequent reply when particular instances are brought to his attention: "A typical case of self-torture". Prisoners are usually blindfolded for the duration of

their stay in the detention centres, where interrogation is carried out by a team of five or six men. The total of political prisoners might well be about 10 times the official figure of "fewer than 500". On conditions during detention, evidence before the group pointed to dehumanising being kept without food for long periods. Where beds were available, they might be shared by two or three persons and "invariably things are so arranged that throughout the night the cries of the tortured are heard". Forms of torture reported to the working group included: putting the victim into an empty drum which was then rolled down an incline, repeatedly throwing a handcuffed victim into a well, applying electric current to the most sensitive organs, and the indiscriminate rape of women prisoners by guards. One witness told the group that she was pregnant when arrested and told her child as a result of torture. A graduate student stated that, hands tied behind his back, he was suspended head down from a crane and submerged repeatedly in a barrel of excrement. The group received hearsay testimony regarding the hitting and torturing of young children as a means of inducing their parents to speak.

Continued on page 2, col 5

Mr Wilson deplores innuendo on Mr Thorpe

By Our Parliamentary Correspondent
Westminster
Mr Wilson spoke in the Commons yesterday of the "unpleasant" press campaign against Mr Thorpe, leader of the Liberal Party. He had been asked by Mr Philip Whithead, Labour MP for Derby, North, to comment on the press on behalf of many MPs of all parties the widespread distaste at the campaign, which was based on accusations made under qualified privilege in the courts. That was dangerously close to total misuse of the so-called public right to know, Mr Whithead suggested. The Prime Minister said he entirely agreed. He spoke of the "sancioning spirit" in which the campaign had been conducted and the spectacle of supposedly bankrupt newspapers holding out their hands for public money while wasting money in what was a classical innuendo against an MP. Mr Wilson added that in his view it was also an innuendo against democracy as a whole.

Parliamentary report, page 4

Bombs mark 'ceasefire' anniversary

From Christopher Walker, Belfast
The first anniversary of the Provisional IRA's discredited ceasefire in Northern Ireland was critically marked yesterday by a series of bombings and attacks against commercial premises throughout the centre of Belfast. By early evening two shops had been wrecked in explosions, five others damaged by incendiary devices, and much damage caused to the headquarters of the Protestant Orange Order. The Belfast Brigade of the Provisional IRA issued a statement claiming responsibility for the attacks. The bombings brought widespread confusion to the city and there was a distinct mood of anger and frustration among citizens herded on to street corners by the security forces handling the incidents. The first attack was just before midnight. A van carrying a large bomb was driven into a shop, blowing a two-minute warning to staff. The blast and fire badly damaged the Orange Order offices above the shop; they were considered to have been the intended target.

Continued on page 2, col 5

Prime Minister fears threat to democracy from private armies and seeks legal curbs

By Hugh Noyes, Parliament Correspondent, Westminster
The Prime Minister said in the Commons yesterday that the issue with which mercenaries could be recruited for private armies with access to vast sums of money presented a potential threat to democracy in Britain which could not be ignored. Referring to the reports that 13 or 14 British mercenaries had been killed by firing squad in Angola, Mr Wilson said there could now be little doubt that such an atrocity had taken place at the weekend. Doubts about the number of deaths and the way they occurred must remain until the police had completed their investigations involving returning mercenaries. The Prime Minister announced that a three-man committee of privy counsellors under Lord Diplock, chairman of the Security Commission, was being set up to consider urgently whether sufficient controls existed over the recruitment of United Kingdom citizens as mercenaries. The two other members of the committee will be Sir Geoffrey de Freitas, Labour MP for Kettering, and Sir Derek Walker-Smith, QC, Conservative MP for Hereford, East.

Mr Wilson said that one of the tasks of the inquiry would be to consider the need for legislation, including possible amendment of the Foreign Enlistment Act of 1870, last invoked in 1935 against Dr James Callaghan after his raid into the Transvaal with a privately raised force. There was agreement on all sides for the inquiry, although some Tory MPs had mixed feelings about the right of government to take part in foreign wars. Mrs Thatcher, leader of the Opposition, pointed out that British citizens had fought for many different causes overseas. Any Act of this kind could not be operated according to whether the Government approved or disapproved of the cause but only according to the objective tests laid down by law. Mr Wilson replied that there was some doubt about the interpretation of the Foreign Enlistment Act but if murder had been committed, even abroad, by any British citizen against another, they would be liable to be charged in Britain. He agreed that people went abroad to fight for many different reasons, motivations and inspirations. But the present situation was entirely different. A small group of small-time crooks with records had become possessed of vast sums of money. They had been getting rich in Africa, and some of them up as mercenaries in "totally abhorrent" conditions. That organized recruitment of young men, many with no military experience, for mercenary service in Angola was a matter of deep concern to the government. Within the law as it stood everything possible would be done to prevent further recruitment and shipment of mercenaries. To loud shouts of disagreement, particularly from the



A wounded mercenary arriving at Heathrow yesterday.

Labour benches, Mr Julian Amery, Tory MP for Brighton, Pavilion, said that many would feel that the Western powers collectively should be organizing help for the pro-Western and anti-communist forces in Angola. In the absence of that help,

to interfere with the flow of volunteers to the pro-Western forces would be tantamount to becoming accomplices of the Cuban and Soviet aggressors. Mr Wilson replied that he would have taken exactly the same view if anyone in Britain had recruited mercenaries to fight for the communist forces. At one point, after angry exchanges between Mr Andrew Faulds (Lab, Warley East) and Mr Denis Skinner (Lab, Bolton) when Mr Faulds suggested that Mr Wilson was not justified in stopping men going to Angola while making a rallying cry for recruitment of forces for the Israelis, the Prime Minister said that there was "a vast difference". He drew a distinction between volunteers going to Israel, particularly those moved by deep religious faith and people involved as a group of mercenaries for the sake of personal profit—profit for the group who sent them off. Our defence Correspondent writes: The Prime Minister's reference to "lists of names of former soldiers" being used by those looking for mercenaries, remained something of a mystery last night. The Ministry of Defence was clearly taken by surprise. The names of officers retiring from the Army are published in the London Gazette and are also carried in Part Two of the official Army List, obtainable every year from the Stationery Office. There are no official lists of retiring officers, but the names could easily be obtained from old comrades' associations. Advertisements carried legally by newspapers attract the attention of ex-servicemen, many of whom are looking out for some lucrative adventure. A number of Third World countries rely quite heavily upon contract personnel. A market already exists and it does not need much more than ingenuity and a bagful of money to use it.

Mercenaries questioned in murder inquiry

By Stewart Tondler
British mercenaries who returned from Angola yesterday were being questioned last night by a team of Scotland Yard detectives investigating reports that some mercenaries had been executed by their own side. A group of 45 men arrived at Heathrow yesterday morning on board two flights from Brussels to find officers from the Serious Crime Squad and Special Branch waiting to meet them. Several of the men, who had returned mainly on leave and because of dysentery, conformed to reporters on their flight to London that the executions had taken place. So did Mr Andrew Black, the first mercenary to be released by police. He said that others were released later. Mr Black, aged 21, of Weybridge, Surrey, was released to join his sick mother. Before he left the airport he confirmed that there had been executions but he refused to say very much more. "Later Mrs Black said: 'Andrew says he saw the bodies of 14 or 15 of his comrades who had been shot on the orders of this man Callan. He says Callan threatened to shoot him as well.'"

During the stopover in Brussels yesterday morning after the flight from Kinshasa, Zaïre, mercenaries were questioned by British officers. One man confirmed that the executions had been carried out by other British mercenaries. On board one of the flights one of the mercenaries said that he was not a mercenary because they were not good enough soldiers, but he could not confirm that a Mr Costas Georgiou, nicknamed "Colonel Callan", had given the order. During the day there were further reports from Kinshasa, which has become a base camp for the mercenaries joining the Western-backed FNLA forces, of the executions. One suggested that the war was part of a group of several men who had no experience of war or Africa. When the two scheduled flights taxiied to a halt at Heathrow the police surrounded the aircraft. Passengers had to wait until baggage was removed and then the mercenaries, some of them without passports, were taken aside. The interrogations, under the control of Detective Superintendent Harold Schoop of the Serious Crime Squad, began in the lounge of Gate 17.

Reporters were told the men were being interviewed in connection with the executions and it was made plain that this was a murder inquiry. If enough evidence was found the men could be charged under Section 9 of the Offences Against the Person Act 1861. The act lays down that a British subject who murders abroad can be charged in this country. It is not clear whether a British subject or an alien. Two of the mercenaries were wounded in the leg and the police arranged for them to be taken to local hospitals. One had arrived in a wheelchair and another on crutches. They were moved by ambulance. The rest of the men were sent to police stations near the airport or in West London, where the questioning continued last night. By the end of the day one man faced a charge of possessing a Luger pistol and another two faced charges for minor offences committed in Britain before they left for Angola. All the men had cropped hair and most wore jeans. Among them was David Smith, the 17-year-old boy from Leytonstone, East London, whose parents tried to get him back. Until yesterday there were

reports that he was among the executed. Another nine men had not joined the flight to London from Brussels, and Mr Les Aspin, one of the organizers of Security Advisory Services, which recruited the men, said he had another 200 men bound for Angola and he would continue to recruit. Meanwhile, as some of the mercenaries were expected to remain with police overnight and others were allowed to ring their relatives. In Brussels, Mr Callaghan, the Foreign Secretary, was told by Mr Rens van Elsende, his Belgian counterpart, that under Belgian law there was no way to stop mercenaries passing through. But there were also reports that the Belgian Government had ordered Sabena, the national carrier, not to accept any more charter to take mercenaries to Zaïre. However, the 60 who left on Saturday are understood to be making their way to Angola via South Africa and the mercenaries' organizers have said they will no longer use Zaïre as a staging post. Angola towns fall, page 6

Query on 'Times' wide of mark, Mr Wilson says

By Our Political Staff
Challenged in the Commons yesterday to say whether he would "instruct his press office to communicate again with The Times" over its report that Mr Wilson answered that the question was wide of the mark. He added: "All press notices, on-the-record statements, and speeches which are officially issued from the 10 Downing Street press office are available to all newspapers, including The Times." Mr Wilson also commented: "I support my staff on this matter but this is a matter on which judicial proceedings are involved." Mr Michael Brotherton, Conservative MP for Louth and a former advertising executive with The Times, had asked the Prime Minister who was respon-

sible for communication between the Prime Minister's office and the press. The Prime Minister's statement was a clarification. The press notices, on-the-record statements, and speeches officially issued from 10 Downing Street are delivered to the parliamentary lobby, and are available to members of the political staff of The Times as accredited members of the parliamentary lobby, in common with other newspapers enjoying parliamentary facilities. Beyond that, there are no direct communications between the Prime Minister's press secretariat and the staff of The Times, other than in occasional circumstances where political information would not be given. Parliamentary report, page 4

GUATEMALAN EARTHQUAKE DISASTER

The death toll is terrible. Over 12,000 people have been killed according to latest reports. 30,000 injured and countless thousands homeless.

Victims of this tragic disaster are in desperate plight. Survivors rescued are weak from injuries, exposure, and hunger. Old people suffer particularly because infirmity often makes them least able to help themselves.

We have already sent immediate aid of £5,000. Much more is needed, quickly. The fastest way is to send money to experienced relief workers on the spot.

They urgently need funds for food, medical aid and shelter. British Airways have given free cargo space and emergency supplies of blankets are already on the way.

Hours count—your donation is desperately needed. So please use the FREEPOST facility and address your gift to Earthquake Appeal, Hon. Treasurer, Rt. Hon. Lord Maybray-King, Help the Aged, Room T5, FREEPOST 37, LONDON W1E 6UZ (no stamp needed).

Little hope for Italy's new Government

Italy's new Government, a minority Christian Democrat Administration, under Signor Aldo Moro, promises to be one of the shortest-lived since the war. It will have the support only of the Social Democrats Page 5

Bill faces defeat

To some ministers' surprise, the Government whips last night withdrew their appeal for all Labour MPs and ministers to attend in the House tonight to support the West Midlands Bill. The Bill's opponents, therefore, should have no difficulty in defeating it. Godiva rides again, page 3

Reagan broadside

Mr Ronald Reagan, Mr Ford's challenger for the Republican Party's presidential nomination, says he cannot detect any sign of a coherent global view by the Administration Page 7



Sir Richard Attenborough with his wife, Sheila Sim, and children (from left), Michael, Charlotte and Jane, at Buckingham Palace yesterday after his investiture.

Community health councils: Making the most of resources in the face of cuts Page 2

Strasbourg: European MPs seek to ensure that EEC agricultural policy gives a better deal to farmers Page 5

French in Britain: The third Special Report in an occasional series on foreign communities in Britain 11-13

Leader page 15
Letters: Rolls-Royce and the Government from Lord George-Brown; an incurable patient from Lord Amherst and Professor R. B. Wilkins; and others
Leading articles: Rolls-Royce and Lord Ryder; Euthanasia
Features: pages 7 and 14
Professor Richard Rose discusses the discouraging prospects for politicians and voters in the European Parliament; Arts, page 10
Foreman interviewed by John Higgins; Alan Birch on Murder, the Magician (HITV tonight)
Sport, pages 8 and 9
Racing: Captain Chris out of action for rest of season; Football: England choose Greenhalf and Evans for under-23 party; Cricket: New Zealand draw second Test with India
Business News, pages 12-13
The Stock exchange: Exits staged a late rally and the FT index put on 3.5 for a close of 408.1
Financial Editor: Imps outstrips expectations; Dr Lauder maintains the improvement; Thus, World funds capital spending
Business features: Christopher Wilkins discusses the delicate over-layers of credit arising from the dispute between Australia's biggest bank and a London-based consortium of banks
Business Diary: Thomas Gell's toughest test yet; Britain Anthony's Tador saga

FREE!
DESK
worth £3
which includes over 100 pages
every new sub
BUILDING TRADES
For details obtain one of the next
from newsagents or teleph

at four ordnance depots. Mr Robert Matthews, a full-time official with the Civil and Public Services Association, said: "These savings should be achieved painlessly through automation, but the ministry has determined that blood should be spilt and a quite unnecessary row is likely to break out."

Research workers: About five hundred workers at the Ministry of Defence Signals Research and Development Establishment at Highcliffe, Dorset, were told yesterday that they are to lose their jobs.

During the year that the so-called ceasefire between the Provisionals and the security forces has been in force 289 people have been killed by terrorist activities, 255 of them civilians.

[illegible]

E. NW, central N, NE, E gale; heavy showers; Sunny intervals, light rain on hills; moderate falls of snow on hills; wind SW, veering W to gale; max temp 4°C (39°F).

MIDDAY: c, cloud; d, drizzle;

London	10	52	New York	C	57
Barcelona	12	54	San Francisco	12	54
Paris	12	54	Los Angeles	12	54
Madrid	12	54	Chicago	12	54
Moscow	12	54	St. Louis	12	54
Algiers	12	54	San Diego	12	54
Stockholm	12	54	Seattle	12	54
Amsterdam	12	54	Portland	12	54
Brussels	12	54	San Jose	12	54
Geneva	12	54	San Francisco	12	54
Frankfurt	12	54	San Francisco	12	54
Hamburg	12	54	San Francisco	12	54
Köln	12	54	San Francisco	12	54
Lyon	12	54	San Francisco	12	54
Munich	12	54	San Francisco	12	54
Nuremberg	12	54	San Francisco	12	54
Regensburg	12	54	San Francisco	12	54
Salzburg	12	54	San Francisco	12	54
Stuttgart	12	54	San Francisco	12	54
Vienna	12	54	San Francisco	12	54
Zurich	12	54	San Francisco	12	54

[illegible]

Chancellor is preparing new procedure for highway after Aire Valley scenes

restarted under a new inspector. The new move, announced in a Commons written reply by Mr Samuel Silkin, QC, the Attorney-General, is the latest in a number of concessions granted to objectors after the Aire Valley fiasco.

Mr John Silkin, Minister for Planning and Local Government, has already announced that a Department of the Environment review of inquiry procedures will consider the possible appointment of inspectors from a panel set up by the Lord Chancellor's Department and no longer by the department itself.

Other demands of the Conservation Society that the review will consider include the right of objectors to call in a panel of experts to explain how a proposed road fits in with national transport policy.

Mr John Tyme, of the Conservation Society, who has led the demands for changes in the

inquiry system, told me yesterday: "This is excellent news and we are now perhaps half-way towards securing our objectives."

"The Department of the Environment are now in a different world. They may not know it, but things will never be the same, and the end of the motorway nightmare may now be in sight."

The Conservation Society is continuing to protest, however, that there is insufficient parliamentary control over the highway programme and calls for what Mr Tyme put as "a re-examination of the way in which the department operates, whereby the road lobby is established firmly within the channel to the total exclusion of British Rail and the British Waterways Board."

The society also wants road proposals "adequately described in the official notice of publication which the department is obliged to place in local newspapers under the 1959 Highways Act."

Godiva leads traders' protest to council

From Arthur Osman

Private shopkeepers in Coventry took to the streets yesterday led by Lady Godiva in a protest to the local Labour council to force them out of business. The protest also reflected concern in West Midlands about plans by Labour-controlled authorities for direct or indirect involvement in the private retail sector.

It came on the eve of today's second reading in the Commons of the controversial West Midlands County Council Bill, which is being opposed by the Conservatives. The Bill seeks to finance from the rates municipally controlled retail shops, business and other services.

At Coventry residents and traders at Ball Hill, the last shopping area in the city, said that severe traffic restrictions to be imposed by the council were designed to destroy their thriving private enterprise shopping area.

A traders' action committee said: "There seems to be a deliberate and almost spiteful intention to kill off what is a successful sector of the community, which, because it is privately owned, is unacceptable to socialist thinking. The object seems to be one of ultimately forcing people into using council-owned shopping areas with private competition having been extinguished by such discriminatory, indirect methods now being used on us."

Lady Godiva, impersonated by Miss Jackie Hannon, aged 19, whose mother has a dress shop in the "threatened" area, wore a discreet body stocking and thigh-length wig for her two-mile ride to the city centre on her stallion, Dillon. With her wear a petition signed by 8,000 people who shop at Ball Hill.



With the statue of the original Lady Godiva behind her, Miss Jackie Hannon, yesterday's Godiva, leads a traders' protest in Coventry.

Traders believe that they will lose up to a quarter of their business because of traffic restrictions. Their committee said: "In times such as we have had in recent years this would effectively spell the end for many shops."

"It is 900 years since Godiva's first ride protesting about her husband's crushing taxes. This time she represents our feelings about the repressive ways of our present rulers in this city. We hope our petition will move council members to think again."

Mr Gilbert, Minister for Transport, has been asked to intervene. The committee has told him that the true intention behind the restrictions is to kill off the trading area.

While Coventry called on Godiva, in Birmingham there was a more prosaic but equally determined protest about the Labour council's "profits participation" clause being inserted in leases for businesses on council-owned land. Profit-sharing schemes involving three public houses and the council have been agreed between the city and breweries.

Changes are expected when the West Midlands Bill is given its second reading today. Thousands of traders have protested about the principle of paying rates to finance municipal, controlled competition which they say might run at a loss, which could then be recovered from the rates.

All-party protest on overseas student fees

By Tim Devlin

An all-party delegation of MPs is to press for an urgent meeting with Mr Maudling, Secretary of State for Education and Science, to clarify reports of further big increases in overseas students' fees.

They will warn him that some Commonwealth high commissions are considering paying for their students to be educated in other countries, including those behind the iron curtain.

It was reported in *The Times* yesterday that the Cabinet had been recommended by its official policy group to increase fees by between two and five times, bringing them up to more than £2,000 a year for students on advanced courses by September, 1977.

The all-party deputation comes from the Council for Education in the Commonwealth and will consist of Mr Guy Barnett (Greenwich, Lab), Mr Kershaw (Stroud, C) and Mr Ritchie (Vainwright, Colne Valley, L.).

Mr Kershaw is also to move an adjournment debate in the Commons on Monday calling for the cost of overseas students to be transferred from the rates to the Exchequer.

Lady Pickthorn, the council's parliamentary liaison officer, said: "We have had disturbing communications from the high commissions saying that they may be forced to send their students behind the iron curtain if the United Kingdom is going to close her doors."

Mr William Beale, executive secretary of the United Kingdom Council for Overseas

Student Affairs, said: "If the report in *The Times* is true, it is a truly appalling and short-sightedness of the Government's intentions."

He said there would be a dramatic fall in demand for overseas students, leading to redundancies of staff in educational establishments, and reductions in course choices for students in the United Kingdom.

Mr Laurie Sapper, general secretary of the Association of University Teachers, said he was appalled at the recommendations of the Cabinet's official policy group. They were based on a misconception that overseas students cost the country money.

He said: "If all the foreign students went from the universities, this country would be only about £5m a year. The marginal cost of each overseas student is £185 a year, which is more than covered by the fees they pay. That does not include the £50m of foreign currency they spend over here."

Mr Alan Phillips, general secretary of the World University Service, said: "The suggested increases would destroy overnight Britain's reputation as a haven for academic refugees."

Mr Charles Clarke, president of the National Union of Students, said: "This is Labour Government hypocrisy and double-dealing. They say in a White Paper on overseas development that they want to aid the poorest, but they make it possible only for the richest to get aid. These proposals mean that only the rich will be able to study in Britain."

Witness tells of whisky and turkeys 'from developer'

Robert Urwin, one of the four former county councillors accused of corruption, played Santa Claus for Sydney McCullough, a property developer, it was alleged at Tresside Crown Court at Middlesbrough yesterday.

Mr Urwin, aged 62, handed a bottle of whisky and a turkey to Mr McCullough, who was in the court with his wife, Mrs McCullough, and his two children, a son and a daughter, aged 10 and 12.

Mr James Simpson, a schoolmaster and a member of Chester-le-Street Urban District Council from 1965 to 1970, said: "Urwin delivered them in person to my home. He said they were on behalf of Mr McCullough."

Mr McCullough, aged 53, of The Broadway, Chester-le-Street, Tyne and Wear, and Mr Urwin of Oxford Close, Birtley, both deny corruptly conspiring to gain planning favours between 1960 and 1973.

The charge is also denied by Andrew Brown, aged 65, a former Durham county alderman, of Carrowmore Road, Chester-le-Street; Matthew Allon, aged 72, of Willow Close, Washington, and Sidney Docking, aged 65, of Kingsmere, Birtley.

Mr Simpson said he received whisky and a turkey on two successive Christmases. He continued: "The first time it was left in my porch. It came as a complete and welcome surprise."

Mr Simpson said he met Mr Urwin a few weeks later and Mr Urwin said he had left the items on behalf of Mr McCullough. The gifts were repeated next year, again delivered by Mr Urwin, and they were also accepted.

Mr Wilfred Steer, QC, for the defence of Mr McCullough, asked Mr Simpson: "Shortly before the first Christmas present, you invited Mr McCullough and his wife to dinner?" Mr Simpson replied: "Yes."

Mr Steer asked: "When you saw that Christmas present you thought that it was Mr McCullough's?" Mr Simpson said: "That is what my wife and I said."

Mr Simpson agreed with Mr Paul Kennedy, QC, for the defence of Mr Urwin, that Mr Urwin and his wife visited their home with the McCulloughs.

To a further question from Mr Kennedy, he replied: "Mr Urwin did not attempt to exert any influence on me as to the way in which I should vote on any particular application."

The jury was told by Mr Simpson that Mr Urwin once told him, after he had voted against a private developer being given planning permission for land at Chester-le-Street: "If you had voted the other way you could have received some help with alterations to your house."

The trial continues today.

Farmers 'see error' of removing hedges

By Philip Howard

By the Ministry of Agriculture, the report of the recent survey of hedges in the south of England shows that farmers are beginning to see the error of removing hedges to make more profitable prairies may be over.

In the past 24 years 50,000 miles of hedges were cut down in England and Wales to allow the use of big combine harvesters in fields of 50 acres or more. The new survey, carried out on 305 representative farms, indicates that only two in every 100 farmers are considering removing hedges over the next ten years.

About the same number expect to create new hedges in the same period; and rather more expect to improve hedges for the benefit of wildlife.

Mr Eric Carter, deputy director of the ministry's agricultural development and advisory service, says in the report: "This means that the hedgerow position is now stabilised. Clearly, quite a lot of farmers who were overzealous in cutting down their hedges have now seen the error of their ways."

The survey, *Wildlife Conservation in Semi-Natural Habitats on Farms*, to be published soon by the Stationery Office, finds that expenditure by farmers on the conservation of wildlife increases with the size of farms, and that more money will be spent for that purpose in the future. A tenth of those interviewed who had not been spending on conservation thought that they would do so in future. A third said that they would do something if encouraged by the Government.

Council demands priority for London's M25

By a Staff Reporter

The Government should give the highest priority to completion of the M25 ring-road round London, the South East Economic Planning Council said yesterday.

In a letter to Mr Gilbert, Minister for Transport, Lord Forth, chairman of the council, said the council found it difficult to accept that on present plans the M25 would not be completed until well into the 1980s.

"The council have asked me to record their very strong conviction that the road is vital to the industrial needs of the nation," the letter said. "They urge you to maintain its position as the top priority scheme in the country as a whole, and to take all possible steps to bring forward the completion dates of the various sectors."

Tax concessions urged for bus and lorry fuel

By Our Transport Correspondent

Bus and lorry operators reacted sharply yesterday to the possibility of higher taxes on road users as a result of the Government's forthcoming review of transport policy.

The Confederation of British Road Passenger Transport said in a memorandum to the Government yesterday that buses should enjoy the same fuel tax advantages as trains, especially since they were an energy-saving form of public transport compared with trains.

The present position on fuel tax is that trains in common with certain other special categories, such as farm tractors, get their fuel at a special rate, which includes a penny a gallon tax. Buses pay the full 22.5p a gallon, amounting to about £50m a year, at a time when bus services are having to be curtailed because of rapid inflation in costs. While face-stage operators are able to claim that tax back it is a slow and costly process. Express and tour operators, the former increasing the only form of public transport in many country areas, are not eligible for rebates.

In a parallel memorandum to the Government, the Road Haulage Association notes that according to the Government's own track cost studies of 1968 operators of heavy goods vehicles paid in various taxes nearly twice the costs they imposed and "there is little doubt that they continued to pay a substantially excessive sum."

The association adds that road transport carries 85 per cent of internal freight and the opportunities to move goods by rail are relatively few.

Tests show up weakness in furniture

By Our Consumer Affairs Correspondent

Research by the British Standards Institution shows that the average consumer still buys a suite of furniture in the belief that it will last for a decade, if not a lifetime. Consumers then become alarmed when apparently simple things begin to wear or the foam cushioning begins to sag.

The Institution has published a series of tests which are applied 100,000 times to a piece of upholstered furniture. They are the first to reproduce the pattern of use and misuse over many years.

The tests do not constitute a British Standard with acceptable pass or failure levels, but the results are being published by the BSI as a "draft for development" on which all consumers are asked to comment.

Standards, which are introduced as preliminary documents in that way, are usually presented to British Standards some months after publication.

Life jail for siege man who killed three people

Sabri Nikoloff, aged 51, a Bulgarian, was jailed at Leicester Crown Court yesterday for life for killing three people during a siege in a Leicester suburb on September 1, last year.

Mr Nikoloff, a married man with four children, who formerly lived in Shackerale Road, Leicester, denied murder but admitted the manslaughter of Mrs Enid Cabanuk, Police Sergeant Brian Dawson and Mrs Terence Wilkinson, an ambulance man, on the ground of diminished responsibility.

He also admitted two charges of attempted murder and arson with intent to endanger life. A third charge of attempted murder, which he denied, was ordered to rest on the file.

Mr David Smout, QC, for the prosecution, said that for two years Mr Nikoloff brooded over his divorce settlement which left him paying maintenance to his wife and with only his share of their family home.

He was convinced that his

wife, neighbours and solicitors had conspired against him during the divorce proceedings.

On the night of September 1 he saw his wife talking to two neighbours and that was the last straw.

He drove to his lodgings in Shackerale Road, picked up a shotgun, three dozen rounds of ammunition and a can of petrol, and returned to his wife's home. He shot his neighbour, Mrs Cabanuk, in the street, and then forced his way into the former family home, where his wife, Beatrice, and son Bruno, aged 10, were hiding in an upstairs room.

Police constable Donald Acton, who lived in the same street, and was off duty, called the emergency services, but by the time they had arrived Mr Nikoloff had set fire to the house. Two shots rang out from an upstairs window and the police sergeant and the ambulance man fell dead. Mr Nikoloff jumped from a window to escape the fire and was arrested.

Judge on 'popular image of the bookie'

Mr Justice Caulfield warned the jury in the alleged betting coup case at Preston Crown Court yesterday that they must not be prejudiced by a description of the popular image of the bookmaker. He was summing up on the sixth day of the trial of two men charged with conspiring to cheat bookmakers in the Republic of Ireland and various parts of Britain on August Bank Holiday Monday, 1974.

He said: "You might think the popular image of the bookie shows him well dressed,

with a fancy waistcoat and a gold chain, smoking a Havana cigar and having a bag stuffed with money on which is written in large capital letters 'Daddy always pays'... the punter adding cynically 'most reluctantly'."

"If there were popularity stakes, bookmakers, perhaps with lawyers, would be figuring towards the bottom."

He told the jury of nine men and three women: "This trial you may think, while it is between the Crown and the defence, is in reality a battle between the bookmakers and a

certain group of punters. You must view it dispassionately and coldly."

Anthony Kenneth Collins, aged 38, a racehorse trainer, of Troon, Strathclyde, and Tony Murphy, aged 44, a builder, of Cork, Republic of Ireland, deny conspiracy.

The judge said Mr Collins would still have to answer to the Jockey Club for his actions, but the jury had to decide not whether he had acted unprofessionally but whether he had acted criminally.

The jury is expected to deliver its verdict today.



What sold over 23,000,000 copies last year?

Oyez Publishing Forms. There are nearly 1,000 of them covering common situations in company affairs, property management, accountancy and legal procedure. Designed to be as straightforward as possible, Oyez Forms save a lot of time, trouble and expense—especially when the alternative is lengthy research and complicated draftsman'ship.

Used extensively by lawyers, accountants, business managers, estate agents and local government officers, Oyez Forms are carefully monitored and up-dated as the law changes and new legislation is introduced. For your free copy of the 1976 Oyez Forms Catalogue send the coupon to Oyez Publishing, or phone 01-407 8055 ext 404.

I would like the 1976 Oyez Forms Catalogue.

Name

Address

Postcode

Daytime

Evening

Telephone

Telex

Facsimile

Other

Signature

Date

Post

Return to

Oyez Publishing Limited

Forms Dept, PO Box 55,

237 Long Lane, London SE14PU

Telephone 01-407 8055 ext 404

A Subsidiary of The Solicitors' Law Stationery Society Limited

Warning of impact on butter prices if green pound is adjusted soon

European Parliament
Strasbourg

The restoration of a common agricultural price system was essential to the restoration of the Common Agricultural Policy and to the survival of the Community, Mr. J. de Koning (Netherlands, C-D) said when he opened a debate on the agricultural price review. He moved the proposal of the Committee on Agriculture accepting the price fixing methods of the Commission as basically right but recommending an average price increase of 3.5 per cent rather than the 7.5 per cent proposed by the Commission.

The committee had agreed that more account should be taken of price and income requirements in individual member states and certain regions, and for particular products. The new price was not to lead to substantial losses of income or to an increase in the price of butter.

They proposed that an average increase of 3.5 per cent should be calculated on a reference period of two years rather than 7.5 per cent on three years as proposed by the Commission.

Mr. de Koning said that such a price increase offered better compensation for higher costs and that its practical effects, particularly on the consumer, were compatible with efforts to contain inflation.

The committee also recommended an increase in aid to five francs per hectare in the United Kingdom and Ireland. The committee urged immediate reform of the Common Agricultural Policy, and that the Commission's grubbing-up proposals could produce adequate results and opposed the proposal to abolish aid for private storage of butter and cream.

They proposed that much of the common agricultural policy should be made into mixed feed and urged that gradual abolition of the beef premium should only be undertaken while steadily increasing the extent to which viable market prices were achieved.

Mr. de Koning said that his committee wished to ensure more the need for coordinated economic and monetary policy and would eventually to economic and monetary union.

That was why they agreed with the abolition of monetary compensation amounts (border taxes) and restoring the common market. This could be more easily achieved by the Committee's proposal of a 3.5 per cent increase than by the Commission's 7.5 per cent proposal.

They also proposed measures to convert dairy farms to other uses and measures to promote sales of milk inside and outside the Community. They accepted the need for the free movement of milk powder in animal feed, but considered that wasteful food production methods should be eliminated.

A further adjustment was necessary in the green pound sterling. Mr. Jean Hamilius, Minister of Agriculture of Luxembourg and acting President of the Council, said that the Council had so far only discussed the proposal in principle and would get down to detailed debate next week. The Council feared that resources would be over-extended in the coming months.

Mr. Hamilius said that the Council had so far only discussed the proposal in principle and would get down to detailed debate next week. The Council feared that resources would be over-extended in the coming months.

He could not say whether the increase should be 5 or 6 per cent, but he sympathized with the reasons for the latter put forward by the committee.

Mr. Cornelis Laban (Netherlands, Soc.), on behalf of the Socialist group, said that he and most of his colleagues could accept the main lines of the Commission's proposals, but a few of them were not convinced of the wisdom of the Commission's ideas for economic development of agriculture had led to a fall in living standards and small farmers.

Mr. Lucien Martens (Belgium, C-D), for the Christian Democrat group, said the Commission's proposals were unacceptable because if they were implemented farmers' incomes would lag even further behind the wages paid to industrial workers. The Commission's 7.5 per cent increase proposal, he said, would lead to a drastic drop in consumption.

Although there was a large milk-butter mountain, others had larger reserves, including New Zealand which had a surplus.

He kept insisting in Britain and Ireland about the need to create confidence in the industry, but the Commission's proposals would lead to over-expansion of production, he said.

The debate concluded. Voting on amendments to Commission's farm price proposals will take place on Thursday.

As for the possibility of assigning to Parliament within the existing framework the role of lawmaker in the strict sense of the term, this closely concerned both Parliament and the Commission. The two institutions must meet and seriously discuss this important proposal—on which the Commission had doubts—a task which would be made easier by the bonds built up between them by trust and solid work.

The commission was examining with great care the proposals to strengthen its cohesive force, notably by bringing Parliament in at the appointment procedure, and was at the same time bearing in mind the need to safeguard in collective decisions a kind of independence, and to play a constructive part in the discussions to be held on this subject.

As for the possibility of assigning to Parliament within the existing framework the role of lawmaker in the strict sense of the term, this closely concerned both Parliament and the Commission. The two institutions must meet and seriously discuss this important proposal—on which the Commission had doubts—a task which would be made easier by the bonds built up between them by trust and solid work.

The commission was examining with great care the proposals to strengthen its cohesive force, notably by bringing Parliament in at the appointment procedure, and was at the same time bearing in mind the need to safeguard in collective decisions a kind of independence, and to play a constructive part in the discussions to be held on this subject.

As for the possibility of assigning to Parliament within the existing framework the role of lawmaker in the strict sense of the term, this closely concerned both Parliament and the Commission. The two institutions must meet and seriously discuss this important proposal—on which the Commission had doubts—a task which would be made easier by the bonds built up between them by trust and solid work.

The commission was examining with great care the proposals to strengthen its cohesive force, notably by bringing Parliament in at the appointment procedure, and was at the same time bearing in mind the need to safeguard in collective decisions a kind of independence, and to play a constructive part in the discussions to be held on this subject.

As for the possibility of assigning to Parliament within the existing framework the role of lawmaker in the strict sense of the term, this closely concerned both Parliament and the Commission. The two institutions must meet and seriously discuss this important proposal—on which the Commission had doubts—a task which would be made easier by the bonds built up between them by trust and solid work.

The commission was examining with great care the proposals to strengthen its cohesive force, notably by bringing Parliament in at the appointment procedure, and was at the same time bearing in mind the need to safeguard in collective decisions a kind of independence, and to play a constructive part in the discussions to be held on this subject.

As for the possibility of assigning to Parliament within the existing framework the role of lawmaker in the strict sense of the term, this closely concerned both Parliament and the Commission. The two institutions must meet and seriously discuss this important proposal—on which the Commission had doubts—a task which would be made easier by the bonds built up between them by trust and solid work.

The commission was examining with great care the proposals to strengthen its cohesive force, notably by bringing Parliament in at the appointment procedure, and was at the same time bearing in mind the need to safeguard in collective decisions a kind of independence, and to play a constructive part in the discussions to be held on this subject.

accepted. Surpluses, like the current skimmed milk powder mountain, were always used as an excuse for continuing price cuts.

Mr. James Scott-Hopkins (UK, West Derbyshire, C) said that it had become clear that for many products and in many countries cost increases were such that they would be under-recovered. That was why the Conservatives supported the committee's proposal to increase the milk price by 3.5 per cent. They did not want a depressed industry.

More should be spent on increasing the consumption of milk. The surplus of skimmed milk powder should be disposed of within a reasonable period to the world price to the Russians.

Mr. Scott-Hopkins said that the Commission should withdraw its proposal to cancel the beef premium, an essential part of the milk-and-animal feed price, from the beef herd would not be needed and it was essential to the confidence of the industry in the coming crisis months.

Mr. Pierre Lardinois, Commissioner for Agriculture, who spoke from a glass of milk, said that he had a lot to learn from the British in persuading people to drink milk, but the British had much to learn in other ways from the original idea that milk powder could be included in feed and that poultry farmers would then have fewer problems.

He agreed that the green pound sterling should be adjusted, but not now. The Commission's proposals, he said, would lead to over-expansion of production, he said.

As for the possibility of assigning to Parliament within the existing framework the role of lawmaker in the strict sense of the term, this closely concerned both Parliament and the Commission. The two institutions must meet and seriously discuss this important proposal—on which the Commission had doubts—a task which would be made easier by the bonds built up between them by trust and solid work.

The commission was examining with great care the proposals to strengthen its cohesive force, notably by bringing Parliament in at the appointment procedure, and was at the same time bearing in mind the need to safeguard in collective decisions a kind of independence, and to play a constructive part in the discussions to be held on this subject.

As for the possibility of assigning to Parliament within the existing framework the role of lawmaker in the strict sense of the term, this closely concerned both Parliament and the Commission. The two institutions must meet and seriously discuss this important proposal—on which the Commission had doubts—a task which would be made easier by the bonds built up between them by trust and solid work.

The commission was examining with great care the proposals to strengthen its cohesive force, notably by bringing Parliament in at the appointment procedure, and was at the same time bearing in mind the need to safeguard in collective decisions a kind of independence, and to play a constructive part in the discussions to be held on this subject.

As for the possibility of assigning to Parliament within the existing framework the role of lawmaker in the strict sense of the term, this closely concerned both Parliament and the Commission. The two institutions must meet and seriously discuss this important proposal—on which the Commission had doubts—a task which would be made easier by the bonds built up between them by trust and solid work.

The commission was examining with great care the proposals to strengthen its cohesive force, notably by bringing Parliament in at the appointment procedure, and was at the same time bearing in mind the need to safeguard in collective decisions a kind of independence, and to play a constructive part in the discussions to be held on this subject.

As for the possibility of assigning to Parliament within the existing framework the role of lawmaker in the strict sense of the term, this closely concerned both Parliament and the Commission. The two institutions must meet and seriously discuss this important proposal—on which the Commission had doubts—a task which would be made easier by the bonds built up between them by trust and solid work.

The commission was examining with great care the proposals to strengthen its cohesive force, notably by bringing Parliament in at the appointment procedure, and was at the same time bearing in mind the need to safeguard in collective decisions a kind of independence, and to play a constructive part in the discussions to be held on this subject.

WEST EUROPE

Demand for 'new faces' poses problems for Signor Moro in forming a minority Government

From Patricia Clough
Rome, Feb 10

After more than a month of grinding negotiations, Signor Moro, the Prime Minister-designate, today informed President Leone that he was able to form a new Government.

His minority Christian Democrat administration, dependent on the support of the abstention of former allies and only grudgingly supported by many of its own members, promises to be the shortest lived since the fall of the Fascist Government.

Signor Moro was finally able to accept the mandate when the Socialist Party agreed to abstain in Parliament on his emergency programme to deal with Italy's grave economic and monetary crisis. The Christian Democrats will have the support of only the small Social Democrat Party.

Signor Moro's task of choosing a new Cabinet is complicated by the reluctance of many of his own colleagues to support the Government, as well as the usual problems of satisfying the various internal factions and personal ambitions.

Apparently in response to repeated demands for "new faces" in the Government, the Christian Democrats are said to have agreed that former prime minister Leone should be excluded from the Government. The new rule would rule out Signor Moro's Minister, Signor Amintore

Fanfani, Signor Emilio Colombo, the present Treasury Minister, and Signor Giulio Andreotti, who heads both the Budget Ministry and the fund for the South.

Political observers note, however, that these include some of the least enthusiastic supporters of Signor Moro's Government and the absence of such powerful names would weaken the administration still further.

Another problem is raised by Signor Luigi Gui, the outgoing Interior Minister, who is one of two former defence ministers to have been elected to the new Government.

Signor Moro is expected to take his list of ministers to President Leone tomorrow or Thursday, and one of the first tasks facing the new Government will be to reopen the official foreign exchange market closed on January 21 because of speculation against the lira.

The scale of the economic and social problems which have accumulated during the crisis was demonstrated today by a nationwide strike of secondary schoolchildren, demanding school reforms and jobs when they leave. Widespread unemployment among school and university leavers is also a major problem.

The fact that the Government has failed to deal with the economic crisis and is regarded as one of the causes for the recent gains by the communists.

heard of", the left-wing newspaper *La Repubblica* said. The problem involved not just the accused themselves but the whole Italian political class, and the extreme weakness and slowness of its reactions.

The Lockheed scandal comes after allegations that leading politicians were financed by the American Central Intelligence Agency. An appeal by Signor Sandro Pertini, the Speaker of the Lower House, to the Speaker of the American House of Representatives for full clarification of the charges could lead to difficulties for more Ministers of the new Moro administration.

Signor Moro is expected to take his list of ministers to President Leone tomorrow or Thursday, and one of the first tasks facing the new Government will be to reopen the official foreign exchange market closed on January 21 because of speculation against the lira.

The scale of the economic and social problems which have accumulated during the crisis was demonstrated today by a nationwide strike of secondary schoolchildren, demanding school reforms and jobs when they leave. Widespread unemployment among school and university leavers is also a major problem.

The fact that the Government has failed to deal with the economic crisis and is regarded as one of the causes for the recent gains by the communists.

heard of", the left-wing newspaper *La Repubblica* said. The problem involved not just the accused themselves but the whole Italian political class, and the extreme weakness and slowness of its reactions.

Strasbourg MPs seek a better deal for farmers

From David Cross
Strasbourg, Feb 10

The European Community's annual farm price review moved into its final phase today with members of the European Parliament pressing for more generous treatment for the Community's nine million farmers.

During a full-scale debate in Strasbourg on the European Commission's plans for price increases averaging 7.5 per cent this year, most MPs came out strongly in favour of increasing guaranteed minimum prices by some 3.5 per cent. If a final vote by the assembly on Thursday endorses this view, member governments such as the British, who have been trying to hold down increases to help consumers, will find themselves in a difficult position.

Although votes in the European Parliament are not binding on member governments, they often have a significant influence on decisions taken by the Council of Ministers. The ministers of agriculture are due to resume their discussions on this year's farm price review next week with the intention of fixing new prices by the end of the month at the latest.

Today's deliberations in Strasbourg revealed that a majority of Socialists were in favour of the Commission's suggested increases. Some members of the Socialist group are expected to abstain in the final vote as a protest against the whole concept of the Community's agricultural policy.

Surprisingly, members of the Conservative group, who in past years have tended to argue from a consumer point of view, are in favour of a 3.5 per cent increase for farmers. Mr. James Scobie, a Scottish Conservative spokesman for agriculture in Strasbourg, said his group did not want a depressed industry with people leaving the land or farm workers being undercompensated for cost increases during recent months.

Less surprisingly, he was opposed to the Commission's suggestion that the special beef marketing system, secured by the British Government as part of its renegotiation exercise a year ago, should now be phased out.

"Bearing in mind the need for both beef and dairy herds", Mr. Scobie-Hopkins said, "it is essential not to erode the confidence of this sector of our industry during the coming critical months. I hope that the Commission will think again about its proposals."

Many other speakers criticized the Commission for its milk price increases should be introduced in two instalments. The proposal that milk producers should be paid a minimum of 2 pence extra in the spring and a further 4.5 per cent in the autumn would almost certainly mean a drop of income for dairy farmers over the next 12 months, Mr. Lucien Martens, a Belgian Christian Democrat, said.

Mr. Martens said that his group did not want a depressed industry with people leaving the land or farm workers being undercompensated for cost increases during recent months.

Less surprisingly, he was opposed to the Commission's suggestion that the special beef marketing system, secured by the British Government as part of its renegotiation exercise a year ago, should now be phased out.

"Bearing in mind the need for both beef and dairy herds", Mr. Scobie-Hopkins said, "it is essential not to erode the confidence of this sector of our industry during the coming critical months. I hope that the Commission will think again about its proposals."

Many other speakers criticized the Commission for its milk price increases should be introduced in two instalments. The proposal that milk producers should be paid a minimum of 2 pence extra in the spring and a further 4.5 per cent in the autumn would almost certainly mean a drop of income for dairy farmers over the next 12 months, Mr. Lucien Martens, a Belgian Christian Democrat, said.

Mr. Martens said that his group did not want a depressed industry with people leaving the land or farm workers being undercompensated for cost increases during recent months.

Less surprisingly, he was opposed to the Commission's suggestion that the special beef marketing system, secured by the British Government as part of its renegotiation exercise a year ago, should now be phased out.

"Bearing in mind the need for both beef and dairy herds", Mr. Scobie-Hopkins said, "it is essential not to erode the confidence of this sector of our industry during the coming critical months. I hope that the Commission will think again about its proposals."

Many other speakers criticized the Commission for its milk price increases should be introduced in two instalments. The proposal that milk producers should be paid a minimum of 2 pence extra in the spring and a further 4.5 per cent in the autumn would almost certainly mean a drop of income for dairy farmers over the next 12 months, Mr. Lucien Martens, a Belgian Christian Democrat, said.

Mr. Martens said that his group did not want a depressed industry with people leaving the land or farm workers being undercompensated for cost increases during recent months.

Less surprisingly, he was opposed to the Commission's suggestion that the special beef marketing system, secured by the British Government as part of its renegotiation exercise a year ago, should now be phased out.

"Bearing in mind the need for both beef and dairy herds", Mr. Scobie-Hopkins said, "it is essential not to erode the confidence of this sector of our industry during the coming critical months. I hope that the Commission will think again about its proposals."

Many other speakers criticized the Commission for its milk price increases should be introduced in two instalments. The proposal that milk producers should be paid a minimum of 2 pence extra in the spring and a further 4.5 per cent in the autumn would almost certainly mean a drop of income for dairy farmers over the next 12 months, Mr. Lucien Martens, a Belgian Christian Democrat, said.

Mr. Martens said that his group did not want a depressed industry with people leaving the land or farm workers being undercompensated for cost increases during recent months.

Less surprisingly, he was opposed to the Commission's suggestion that the special beef marketing system, secured by the British Government as part of its renegotiation exercise a year ago, should now be phased out.

"Bearing in mind the need for both beef and dairy herds", Mr. Scobie-Hopkins said, "it is essential not to erode the confidence of this sector of our industry during the coming critical months. I hope that the Commission will think again about its proposals."

Many other speakers criticized the Commission for its milk price increases should be introduced in two instalments. The proposal that milk producers should be paid a minimum of 2 pence extra in the spring and a further 4.5 per cent in the autumn would almost certainly mean a drop of income for dairy farmers over the next 12 months, Mr. Lucien Martens, a Belgian Christian Democrat, said.

Mr. Martens said that his group did not want a depressed industry with people leaving the land or farm workers being undercompensated for cost increases during recent months.

Less surprisingly, he was opposed to the Commission's suggestion that the special beef marketing system, secured by the British Government as part of its renegotiation exercise a year ago, should now be phased out.

"Bearing in mind the need for both beef and dairy herds", Mr. Scobie-Hopkins said, "it is essential not to erode the confidence of this sector of our industry during the coming critical months. I hope that the Commission will think again about its proposals."

Madrid journalists may strike

From Harry Debelius
Madrid, Feb 10

Madrid journalists met today to discuss a possible protest strike after a newspaper reporter was ordered to stand trial before a military tribunal for refusing to reveal his sources.

Senor Rodrigo Vazquez Prada, a reporter on the Madrid daily *Nuevo Diario* and a member of the board of directors of the Madrid Press Association, was indicted by a political court on a charge of refusing to give evidence.

Questioned by the judge about who was present at an illegal news conference held by the clandestine Democratic Military Union (UDM), Senor Vazquez Prada said that he could not reveal a matter of professional secrecy.

He refused to say where the conference was held or who was present.

He refused to say where the conference was held or who was present.

He refused to say where the conference was held or who was present.

He refused to say where the conference was held or who was present.

He refused to say where the conference was held or who was present.

He refused to say where the conference was held or who was present.

He refused to say where the conference was held or who was present.

He refused to say where the conference was held or who was present.

He refused to say where the conference was held or who was present.

He refused to say where the conference was held or who was present.

He refused to say where the conference was held or who was present.

He refused to say where the conference was held or who was present.

He refused to say where the conference was held or who was present.

He refused to say where the conference was held or who was present.

He refused to say where the conference was held or who was present.

He refused to say where the conference was held or who was present.

He refused to say where the conference was held or who was present.

He refused to say where the conference was held or who was present.

ference was held and who advised him of it. The charge carries a maximum sentence of six years.

Fellow journalists reacted by calling a meeting at the offices of the Madrid Press Association this evening to discuss proposals for a strike, a sit-in and other possible measures.

In a related development, the UDM said that the military authorities had begun the process of expelling a captain from the army for alleged membership of the organization.

The sources said that Captain Julian Delgado, aged 34, will face a special court, a procedure normally employed only in cases involving morals or matters of honour. The tribunal's hearing will be secret and the captain will not have the right to be defended by a lawyer.

Captain Delgado was posted to western Spain for three months last year after he was alleged to have attended an illegal meeting in Barcelona. The military authorities have called on him to give evidence in connection with the forthcoming trial of nine officers on sedition charges.

In the Basque country, near Bilbao, the police discovered a booby-trapped banner bearing the name of a communist organization. They managed to remove the banner, connected to a home-made bomb, without any injuries.

In Seville Mr. Montero, the auxiliary bishop of the diocese, paid a visit to the provincial prison to speak to Father Jose Antonio Casola, the worker priest who was arrested last Friday in connexion with strikes. The priest, who was fined £3,000 without trial, complained of injuries at the hands of the police.

The cynical view in Brussels is that some governments, such as the EEC's West German paymasters, were alarmed at the possible cost of the pre-membership phase outlined by the Commission. Other governments, it is suggested, such as France and Britain, may secretly welcome the braking effect which the absorption of Greece is likely to have on progress to greater European union.

The angry Greek reaction to the Commission's suggestion of

ensure fair play in the election was sworn in today.

Dr Francisco Sa Carneira, the leader of the PPD, claimed that it should be possible for the elections to be staged by April 25, the second anniversary of the revolution, provided the constitution was enacted by April 10.

Speaking at a press conference he called for presidential elections to be held simultaneously with legislative elections. As the President, he said, would have the power to appoint the Prime Minister, to reject the Prime Minister's choice of Cabinet, to dissolve the assembly and reject legislation unless it had the approval of a two-thirds majority of the assembly, it was important that he should be elected by the people. The constitution will be followed by an election. A committee to

ensure fair play in the election was sworn in today.

Dr Francisco Sa Carneira, the leader of the PPD, claimed that it should be possible for the elections to be staged by April 25, the second anniversary of the revolution, provided the constitution was enacted by April 10.

Speaking at a press conference he called for presidential elections to be held simultaneously with legislative elections. As the President, he said, would have the power to appoint the Prime Minister, to reject the Prime Minister's choice of Cabinet, to dissolve the assembly and reject legislation unless it had the approval of a two-thirds majority of the assembly, it was important that he should be elected by the people. The constitution will be followed by an election. A committee to

ensure fair play in the election was sworn in today.

Dr Francisco Sa Carneira, the leader of the PPD, claimed that it should be possible for the elections to be staged by April 25, the second anniversary of the revolution, provided the constitution was enacted by April 10.

Speaking at a press conference he called for presidential elections to be held simultaneously with legislative elections. As the President, he said, would have the power to appoint the Prime Minister, to reject the Prime Minister's choice of Cabinet, to dissolve the assembly and reject legislation unless it had the approval of a two-thirds majority of the assembly, it was important that he should be elected by the people. The constitution will be followed by an election. A committee to

ensure fair play in the election was sworn in today.

Dr Francisco Sa Carneira, the leader of the PPD, claimed that it should be possible for the elections to be staged by April 25, the second anniversary of the revolution, provided the constitution was enacted by April 10.

Speaking at a press conference he called for presidential elections to be held simultaneously with legislative elections. As the President, he said, would have the power to appoint the Prime Minister, to reject the Prime Minister's choice of Cabinet, to dissolve the assembly and reject legislation unless it had the approval of a two-thirds majority of the assembly, it was important that he should be elected by the people. The constitution will be followed by an election. A committee to

ensure fair play in the election was sworn in today.

ference was held and who advised him of it. The charge carries a maximum sentence of six years.

Fellow journalists reacted by calling a meeting at the offices of the Madrid Press Association this evening to discuss proposals for a strike, a sit-in and other possible measures.

In a related development, the UDM said that the military authorities had begun the process of expelling a captain from the army for alleged membership of the organization.

The sources said that Captain Julian Delgado, aged 34, will face a special court, a procedure normally employed only in cases involving morals or matters of honour. The tribunal's hearing will be secret and the captain will not have the right to be defended by a lawyer.

He refused to say where the conference was held or who was present.

He refused to say where the conference was held or who was present.

He refused to say where the conference was held or who was present.

He refused to say where the conference was held or who was present.

He refused to say where the conference was held or who was present.

He refused to say where the conference was held or who was present.

He refused to say where the conference was held or who was present.

He refused to say where the conference was held or who was present.

He refused to say where the conference was held or who was present.

He refused to say where the conference was held or who was present.

He refused to say where the conference was held or who was present.

He refused to say where the conference was held or who was present.

He refused to say where the conference was held or who was present.

He refused to say where the conference was held or who was present.

He refused to say where the conference was held or who was present.

He refused to say where the conference was held or who was present.

He refused to say where the conference was held or who was present.

He refused to say where the conference was held or who was present.

ference was held and who advised him of it. The charge carries a maximum sentence of six years.

Fellow journalists reacted by calling a meeting at the offices of the Madrid Press Association this evening to discuss proposals for a strike, a sit-in and other possible measures.

In a related development, the UDM said that the military authorities had begun the process of expelling a captain from the army for alleged membership of the organization.

The sources said that Captain Julian Delgado, aged 34, will face a special court, a procedure normally employed only in cases involving morals or matters of honour. The tribunal's hearing will be secret and the captain will not have the right to be defended by a lawyer.

He refused to say where the conference was held or who was present.

He refused to say where the conference

Repercussions of Lockheed scandal spread worldwide

[illegible]

Football

Greenhoff and Hudson in the England Under-23 party

[illegible]

Swindon hit Aldershot for

5 by half time

Swindon 5 Aldershot 0

Swindon stunned Aldershot with five goals in the first half, starting with a 35-second goal by forward Syrett. The second came after 24 minutes when Dixon rammed the ball home from a centre by Moss. Five minutes later Anderson scored from the spot after Wallace had brought down Syrett. The fourth came in the 33rd minute when an unmarked Stroud scored from 14 yards following a corner. Anderson scored Swindon's fifth again from the penalty spot.

Aldershot hit back with two goals by Walton in the 56th and 62nd minutes and one from Morrissey in the 78th minute but Moss reestablished Swindon's superiority with two last seen Rochdale 2 Bournemouth 0

Two defensive errors cost Rochdale a point against Bournemouth. After 14 minutes a bad mistake by their goalkeeper Poole let in Reeves for the opening goal, but when pushed Rochdale back into the game after 37 minutes with a free drive.

iginal seat

Rowing

Wiggins wins Oxford's marginal seat



Plunkett : at 6ft 7½ in and 16st, he will qualify as the heaviest oarsman to take part in a Boat Race.

from the start. Wiggins, too, must now surely be under consideration for promotion within the boat.

on bow side—but already at times they give the impression of considerable speed and pace.

Yesterday's results

Although Cambridge seem unlikely to announce their crew for at least a week, Oxford can now concentrate on grooming themselves for the Boat Race, glancing at them at Radley yesterday. It was clear that, technically, they still have much to do—particularly

Today's fixtures

to your company but to the person or department concerned—guarantee that what is wanted is received when it's wanted.

For your copy of the 1976/1977 page, full colour Tower catalogue and Contracts price list send the coupon to Mike Denning, Tower Stationery Limited, Tower House, Orchard Lane, East Molesey, Surrey KT8 0DA.

Tower Stationery Limited is a subsidiary of The Solicitors' Law Stationery Society, Limited.

Tower

Name _____

Company _____

Address _____

Tel. _____

French in Britain

more French people here to live. There are probably about 70,000. In Report, the third in a series on foreign life in the United Kingdom, looks at what attracts them and the kind of life they lead.



Jacqueline Allenti; secretary, Centre Charles Péguy, the French social centre in London.



Jean-Pierre Augerey; cultural counsellor at the French Embassy. Critic and writer as Pierre-Jean Remy, his works include *Le Sac du Palais d'Été*.



Jacques de Beaumarchais; French Ambassador in London.



Louis Blouet; general manager, London Hilton.



Max Blouet; managing director, Inter-Continental Hotel, London.



Jacques Champagne; London correspondent of the Belgian newspaper, *Le Soir*, and of *Radio-Suisse Romande*.



Xavier Dormeuil; chairman, Dormeuil, wool merchants.



Gilbert Gadoffre; Professor of modern French literature at the University of Manchester.



Gilbert Géas; managing director, Banque Nationale de Paris Ltd. National adviser for French commerce abroad. President of the Fédération des Associations Françaises en Grande-Bretagne.



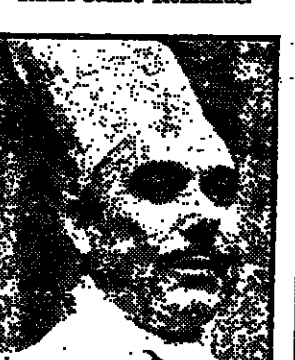
Jean Ghopel; partner in a London brokerage firm. Author of the historical works *Les Bâisseurs de Cathédrales* and *La Révolution du Moyen Âge*.



Jean Gottmann; Professor of geography and head of the School of Geography, University of Oxford.



Alain Le Pichon; master at Eton College.



Gilbert Lefèvre; chef de cuisine, Midland Hotel, Manchester. Chevalier du Mérite Agricole.



Anne de la Presle; graduate of the Ecole Nationale d'Administration. Chairman of the board of governors of the Ecole Française, a French primary school in Hammersmith.

Tendency to stick together

by Roger Berthoud

ie out-righteous insularity of home, some Englishmen. At the practical level, they heartily dislike our high income taxes; the property market's combination of leases, premiums and ground rents; the licensing laws and the fact that one cannot take a child into a country pub for a snack; the still lamentable quality of most cheap restaurants; the high cost of drink; and the effects of our monopolistic film distribution system.

About three-quarters of the French registered as residents in the United Kingdom live south of Birmingham. Their number passed from 10,309 in 1966 to just under 28,000 at the end of 1975, with most living in London.

There are believed to be at least as many again who are not registered, so 50,000 would be a conservative estimate for this area, with another 15,000 in the rest of the United Kingdom.

Business, catering, teaching and studying are the commonest pursuits of those registered, while au pair girls and language students bulk large among the unregistered. Several thousand in the guest industry, paying £20 a week for board and lodging in London's more over-the-hill suburbs.

The catering community is probably the most homogeneous. But there is a general tendency to stick together, and the two-monthly *Bulletin de la Colonie Française* is full of touching accounts of the activities of dozens of associations, extending from *lycée* parents and French veterans to old boys of the various *hautes écoles* and *scoutisme français*.

Of those French living in London, most are to be found in the privileged area lying between Holland Park and Chelsea, predominantly in the Kensington, though there are scatterings of French south of the river, especially in

Wimbledon. The chief cause of this concentration is the *lycée* Français in Cromwell Road.

A new primary school, the Ecole Française de Londres, was opened 18 months ago, in response to pressure from businessmen in particular, at Brook Green, Hammersmith. This move was partly designed to spread the colony into a cheaper but still acceptable area accessible to Kensington and to Air France employees at Heathrow. The French have no tradition of sending their children to boarding schools back home when they work abroad, and expect French schooling to be provided on the spot.

The French presence in South-west London is fairly new. Up to the First World War, Soho and Leicester Square were the focal point for the colony, for historical reasons. After the Revolution of 1885, which unleashed the horrors of persecution on France's Protestants, an estimated 100,000 Huguenots sought refuge in *Albion* perforce. A large proportion of them settled in Soho, where the first significant housing development happened to be still vacant. Until inter-marriage and other factors took their toll, Soho was almost a French village.

It received a fresh injection of French at the time of the revolution of 1789, when priests and aristocrats in particular poured into London, many of the latter preferring Marylebone to the company of artisans in Soho. There were perhaps some 20,000 of these exiles, most of whom returned before long to France, including Chateaubriand and Mme de Staël.

The Huguenots surprised London with their industriousness, applied mainly to crafts such as jewellery, joinery, cabinet-making, scientific and musical instruments, all forms of dress-making, and all that comprises *décoration*.

The exiles from the revolution concentrated, partly for selfish reasons one suspects, on haute cuisine and hotel-keeping. Both Claridge's and the Connaught have émigré origins.

Little remains of all this in Soho today. There is the Roman Catholic church just off Leicester Square, with its offspring, the Centre Charles Péguy, a rallying point for the young; the Protestant church in Soho Square; a few shops like the *Epicierie Bourbon*, butchers *Rundell* and *Aubain*, and the patisserie *Bernand*; some genuinely French restaurants like *Chez Solange*; and not a few street names (*Rondell*, *Foubert*, *Beaumont*, *d'Arbury* and so on). In Marylebone there is the *Dispensaire Français*, which caters for the medical *chavignonnais* latent in most exiles.

Many of the old crafts are dead or dying. But Father Yves le Creux, the charming Breton who has ministered at the Catholic church for 27 years, finds that among his older flock there are, along with former cooks, chefs, teachers, maids and nannies, still some private dressmakers, embroiderers and *corsetières*.

For such as they, the loneliness of old age is often compounded by a lifelong reluctance to learn English. They offer a sort of reverse image of another often lonely group, the 2,800 odd assistants, university students teaching French in secondary schools up and down Britain.

Neither the French nor the British are great linguists, and language remains a formidable barrier. But it is also the goad which drives students and teachers across the Channel. While patterns of trade have changed—most advanced western countries now sell each other the same goods, like cars, steel, glass, clothes—British and French cultures remain profoundly complementary and full of potential mutual enrichment.

London offers civilized backdrop for way of life

by John Ardagh

Kensington is the most delightful French provincial town in Europe: that is the general view of the thousands of French who live in it and have firmly annexed it to the mother country. It may be less sunny than Cannes or Avignon, but it is quieter, it has a better *lycée* and more culture on its doorstep and it is nearer to Paris.

I am not exaggerating. I have sought hard, but with little success, to find any French people who dislike living in London among the many thousands who are sent here for two or three years or more. These are mostly businessmen with their families, or diplomats, journalists or academics. I exclude au pairs and students from this survey, also permanent expatriates.

Initial cultural shock

The French like living here because they find London a suitably peaceful and civilized backdrop against which to continue a French way of life, among their own kind, free from the tensions of the Paris rat-race yet close enough to France to be able to hop back for part of each year. London offers the *douceur de vivre* of the French provinces as well as the assets of a big metropolis. The virtues are helpful and unobtrusive and can be largely ignored. So Kensington is to the French as Menton or Simla were once to the British.

There may be an initial cultural shock. "On arrive en *pleurant*, et on part en *pleurant*" is a dictum of the French colony. Wives especially, often arriving with little English, tend to feel lost at first in this seem-

ingly unending conurbation with its bizarre customs and mentalities. Some never bother to learn more than the basic minimum of shopkeepers' English. But within a few months most come to terms with London and find their own circle of French friends.

Nearly everyone lives in Kensington, despite its high rents and prices, to be near the *lycée*, near the centre of town—the French dislike commuting—and, above all, near each other.

They retain French life style, not only in their cooking and the education of their children, but also often in their housing: many of the higher-salaried seek out those big flats in big blocks such as Camden Town Court, that provide London's nearest equivalent to the *seizième*. "Your little four-storey Georgian houses are charming," was one wife's comment, "but with small children, who wants all those stairs?"

For their cuisine they can now buy locally almost all they need. The supermarkets have done a lot to widen their range of French goods in recent years, notably older residents said, "notably of yoghurts and cheeses."

However, there are some complaints: lack of real French bread and of certain pastries such as *religieuses*; lack of *andouillettes* and other true French *charcuterie*, unless you go to a little place near Chelsea Bridge; the mediocre range of fish and shellfish; and, above all, the strangeness of the cuts of meat, unless you frequent the French butcher near the *lycée*.

One mother admitted serving fish fingers to her children out of this seems a rare case of betrayal. As for wines, while the French rightly deplore the notorious high prices of *ordinaire*, they find the better vintages no dearer than in Paris.

Since most French offices here, except the Embassy,

keep English hours, husbands do not return home for lunch, nor stay at work till 8 pm as they might in Paris. Even the *lycée* gives its pupils lunch, as it would not in France. So in this one major respect the French colony does copy an English life style. And most of them like it. One wife told me: "It is so nice to have my days free rather than have my family round my neck expecting a big lunch."

The French also appreciate the spaciousness and greenery of London, the easy tempo of life, and the abundance of low-cost sporting and cultural amenities. "It is so nice to picnic on the grass in Hyde Park for our lunch-break, or find a *musicien* in a *cafétéria* to buy a vinyl *cadastre* in the reverse direction, most French wives go back with their children to their relatives or their country villas in France for the full two months of the summer holidays, and usually at Christmas and Easter too. So what time is there left for getting to know the English?"

Those who want to break through this cultural barrier find it best to live outside London. One French banker provided a striking example. He said: "When we came here eight years ago, we felt it was a waste of the London experience to stick ourselves in a French ghetto, so instead of Kensington we found a flat in Hampstead and put our kids in an English school there. We tried hard to make English friends in Hampstead, but people were not interested."

"So four years ago we moved to a small town 40 miles south of London. Here, it is entirely different. We have made masses of English friends, we are totally accepted and integrated, there is no flicker of anti-French feeling, and we live in a *forêt*, except for our French cooking which our English friends seem to enjoy."

This may not be a typical case, but the banker was expressing a more widespread view when he added: "My firm wants to recall me to France and I have made the condition: OK, but not Paris." One common effect on the French of living in London is to increase their dislike of Paris. One couple said: "After the relaxed rhythm of life here, we rather dread returning to all that noise, tension, congestion and overwork. Of course we would be glad to be back in France, but although we are Parisians we would rather it was Nantes or Toulouse."

There is a surprising role-reversal. Just as in the old days Parisians contempt for the provinces knew few limits, so today a new anti-Paris and pro-provincial snobbery is growing fast in the middle classes. And London today has acquired something of the appeal for the French that Paris had, in its placid 1920s, for the Anglo-American expatriates of the Hemingway generation.

The big city syndrome

True, if they do make the effort they may get a dusty answer. It is the big city syndrome just as the English always find Parisians brutally inhospitable, so the French here return the compliment. One businessman said: "Just as in Paris, people have their own circles and cannot be bothered with foreigners. I work in a big firm with 70 English colleagues who are easy to get on with, but after two years only one of them has ever asked us to his home, and that was last week." One cultivated Frenchwoman complained to me of the "tedious English reserve—they never get beyond small-talk, they think English in my job all day." One executive said, "and I need the relaxation of speaking my mother tongue at it."

The French Bank for The French Community

Banque Nationale de Paris Limited is a member of Europe's largest banking group, whose international network covers over sixty countries in the five continents of the World.

With its head office in the heart of the City and representative offices in Leeds and Edinburgh the bank is able to provide a comprehensive banking service for its corporate and private customers.

In the French Community in London our branch in Knightsbridge offers a special welcome.

Banque Nationale de Paris Limited

Head Office: Plantation House, 10/15 Mincing Lane, London, EC3P 3EB. Tel: 01-526 5578.

Knightsbridge Branch: 50 Brompton Road, London, SW3 1BW. Tel: 01-589 4491.

Representative Offices: Edinburgh: 21 Melville Street. Tel: 226 3388. Leeds: 11-12 Park Row, Leeds, LS1 5HD. Tel: 4436 33.

BNP The French Bank that covers the World

ing down the le cuisine

by Jeffrey Weston

One of the most famous restaurants in the world, the one on the left, is a small, dark, and just 30 years old. It has been in the heart of London for 14 years, and its chef, who has been in the kitchen since 1962, is a man of 40, with a large nose and a serious expression. He is the chef of the restaurant, and he is the one who is responsible for the food that is served here.

He puts the British among the best of the world, and he is the one who is responsible for the food that is served here. He is the chef of the restaurant, and he is the one who is responsible for the food that is served here. He is the chef of the restaurant, and he is the one who is responsible for the food that is served here.

He puts the British among the best of the world, and he is the one who is responsible for the food that is served here. He is the chef of the restaurant, and he is the one who is responsible for the food that is served here. He is the chef of the restaurant, and he is the one who is responsible for the food that is served here.

He puts the British among the best of the world, and he is the one who is responsible for the food that is served here. He is the chef of the restaurant, and he is the one who is responsible for the food that is served here. He is the chef of the restaurant, and he is the one who is responsible for the food that is served here.

He puts the British among the best of the world, and he is the one who is responsible for the food that is served here. He is the chef of the restaurant, and he is the one who is responsible for the food that is served here. He is the chef of the restaurant, and he is the one who is responsible for the food that is served here.

He puts the British among the best of the world, and he is the one who is responsible for the food that is served here. He is the chef of the restaurant, and he is the one who is responsible for the food that is served here. He is the chef of the restaurant, and he is the one who is responsible for the food that is served here.

He puts the British among the best of the world, and he is the one who is responsible for the food that is served here. He is the chef of the restaurant, and he is the one who is responsible for the food that is served here. He is the chef of the restaurant, and he is the one who is responsible for the food that is served here.

He puts the British among the best of the world, and he is the one who is responsible for the food that is served here. He is the chef of the restaurant, and he is the one who is responsible for the food that is served here. He is the chef of the restaurant, and he is the one who is responsible for the food that is served here.

He puts the British among the best of the world, and he is the one who is responsible for the food that is served here. He is the chef of the restaurant, and he is the one who is responsible for the food that is served here. He is the chef of the restaurant, and he is the one who is responsible for the food that is served here.

He puts the British among the best of the world, and he is the one who is responsible for the food that is served here. He is the chef of the restaurant, and he is the one who is responsible for the food that is served here. He is the chef of the restaurant, and he is the one who is responsible for the food that is served here.

He puts the British among the best of the world, and he is the one who is responsible for the food that is served here. He is the chef of the restaurant, and he is the one who is responsible for the food that is served here. He is the chef of the restaurant, and he is the one who is responsible for the food that is served here.

He puts the British among the best of the world, and he is the one who is responsible for the food that is served here. He is the chef of the restaurant, and he is the one who is responsible for the food that is served here. He is the chef of the restaurant, and he is the one who is responsible for the food that is served here.

He puts the British among the best of the world, and he is the one who is responsible for the food that is served here. He is the chef of the restaurant, and he is the one who is responsible for the food that is served here. He is the chef of the restaurant, and he is the one who is responsible for the food that is served here.

He puts the British among the best of the world, and he is the one who is responsible for the food that is served here. He is the chef of the restaurant, and he is the one who is responsible for the food that is served here. He is the chef of the restaurant, and he is the one who is responsible for the food that is served here.

Anglicization of M Frémaux

by Alan Blyth



M. Louis Frémaux: "You see, I love the English breakfast."

When I went to see Louis Frémaux, who is chief conductor of the City of Birmingham Symphony Orchestra, he was in the middle of holding auditions. During the lunch break, as well as talking to me, he was consuming some cold roast pork cooked by himself. All these facts had some bearing on his partial anglicization. In the first place it indicated that he now prefers the short English lunchtime (about, at least, where musicians are concerned). "You see, I love the English breakfast, but I couldn't possibly eat that much if I was making an early start as they do in France. The French orchestra rehearses between 9 am and 12, then has an essential two-hour break for lunch, a big meal. Here we start sensibly at 10.15 and after the traffic jams have eased."

"Then, at midday, we have a short stop—just enough to have a little picnic, or something like that. Then we continue our work, and finish at 4.30 pm. There's time for me to cook something very good for the dinner—very often an English roast."

"When I tried to follow this system in France, they wouldn't hear of it. They must have a big meal at lunch. I can understand that where business is concerned because the French love to boast of making a marvelous deal over lunch but musicians? Maybe I'm getting too English now!"

As far as the auditions are concerned, they showed M. Frémaux that the standards of training players in Britain are not perhaps as strong as they should be. They were also indicative, he thinks, of the fact that in France a player will probably remain with the same orchestra for his whole active career while players in Britain are prone to move from one orchestra to another to improve themselves.

He said that where the CSO was concerned there was much less movement than there used to be, or rather players actively wanted to join the orchestra, whereas when he arrived in 1969 they were only too keen to leave.

M. Frémaux first came to Britain as a guest conductor

with the Bournemouth Symphony in 1965. The late Constantin Silvestri, then the orchestra's chief conductor, pointed out to him how good the working conditions were. "You have here the excellent orchestra, the discipline of the players, and the responsive audiences."

Of course, we have to have the strictest discipline here because of our tight rehearsal and concert schedule. In France, they often spend a whole week to get ready a single programme. Here we have to prepare a concert in a couple of days, as you know. Then, in England, the orchestra has a much wider repertoire than in any other country. I think that's because the audience here are much more open to accept any and every style."

When M. Frémaux first came to Britain, he found the orchestral management quite a way of him. "When you start in England people are careful, but once they have accepted you, they are very true to you. If you are willing to give your whole heart and mind to this country, everyone will respond to you in the same way. I think that's what I've found."

Before coming to Birmingham, M. Frémaux was permanent conductor of the Monte Carlo Orchestra. At the same time as he was appointed to Birmingham, he took up a similar post at Lyons. He found the two posts too much for him and, to our advantage, he decided to relinquish the French job. Now he has an open-ended contract with the CSO, which can be terminated on either side only with two years' notice. Happily there is no sign of that happening at present.

"I am not very interested in the travelling life of the guest conductor. I like to work strongly with one orchestra at a time, and to be concerned with all aspects of developing it. Last season I conducted almost 70 concerts with the CSO, although my contract is only for 30. This season, I'm undertaking nearly as many. You're not really involved with your orchestra if you

don't do enough concerts with them."

M. Frémaux has a flat in Birmingham, although his home is still in Paris. He contemplated moving to England with his family, but decided that it would be better not to interrupt his children's education in their regular commuting allowance him to observe different living conditions.

"In France people tend to live more outside the home. The street and café life tells you that. London is more like a continental capital, but in Birmingham, people tend to live at home, while in Lyons, for instance, people act more as they do in Paris. At first I was bored here, but then I began to realize how beautiful the English countryside is. Now I go out into it as much as I possibly can and at home I have the peace to work."

In a sense, this difference is carried over into the audiences that go to concerts. "In France, people tend to go as a fashion. Here, they are really serious in their love of music. They are also much more knowledgeable. In the same way, instrumentalists are more appreciated whereas in France players are really not recognized properly."

As regards repertoire, M. Frémaux has not emphasized French music. "The English are not too responsive to it. I think they find the precision they find elsewhere. On the other hand, I love British music, particularly Walton and Britten. I will soon record Walton's symphonies with the CSO with EMI—but Berlioz, of course, goes down better, as you know. Then, in England, here, here in France."

One point on which he feels the British could learn from France is in the employment of players. "Even though you are now in the EEC, it is very difficult, because of the unions, to bring in people from abroad, while in France, in the case of the CSO, countries are readily accepted. Four years ago I really wanted a cellist and harpist from France, but I could not have them. Now our increased reputation has meant that I can get a player of the right caliber in this country. Still, the flexibility should be there."

M. Frémaux, who is 52, was much involved in politics as a young man, was sent to a labour camp by the Nazis, escaped, and went to Vietnam for two years, so he was 27 before music studies really began in earnest. He is happy that his development started late. "You should begin too young as a conductor, but you know your repertoire before you go out into the world." M. Frémaux's career bears that out.

A final word on the French-British differences: "Here, people listen rather than talk all at once—I've learnt that! Here, things are more organized. Mostly that's a good thing, but on the other hand, if you see something is wrong, it's much harder to change it—a lack of flexibility. In France, everything is more instantaneous, less patient—laissez passer. Forgive that, something I've learnt here."

Efforts to widen cultural impact

by John Ardagh

The impact of French arts and literature on Britain today may at first sight give the impression that France is living off the fat of its marvellous cultural heritage rather than continuing to create or innovate excitingly.

The National Theatre brilliantly modernizes Molière—but where are the new French playwrights? The BBC dramatizes Flaubert and the life of Balzac—but what has happened to the modern French novel? The Arts Council offers us Cocteau and Miller—but how many living French painters of the first rank can you name?

Is this the fault of the British, too slow and insular to recognize the latest French trends? Or, rather, is it that these trends have very little to offer, and France is suffering from the same cultural stalemate as much of the western world, a stalematedness striking through contrast with past brilliance?

This is a complex question, not easy to analyse. But if Paris sheds its light over Britain less dazzlingly than 20 or 30 years ago, it is certainly not the fault of France's official cultural servants. They make great efforts to import the latest, best and most controversial, rather than rely on a repertoire of schoolroom classics.

The cultural section of the embassy, the equivalent of the British Council in Paris, has a young and ebullient new chief, M. Jean-Pierre Angremy, and he and his cultural attaché, M. Jean-Loup Bourget, use their budget and persuasiveness to ensure that what Paris creates today London, as far as possible, sees and hears tomorrow. They work closely with the French Institute in Kensington, which depends on the Foreign Ministry and has been run since 1967 by M. André Zavier.

Besides its teaching activities, the institute has a library of 60,000 books and a large modern auditorium where M. Zavier presents new French films and plays—he has introduced Parisian *café-théâtre* to London—and invites lecturers as diverse as M. Jean-Louis Barrault and M. Claude Lévi-Strauss. M. Pierre Mendès-France will be coming next month.

There is also a flourishing Maison Française in Oxford, and an Institut Français

d'Ecosse with centres in Edinburgh and Glasgow. All work closely with their universities, and other films, concerts, libraries, and so on.

The contemporary French culture that these services can propagate has been changing its nature in the past years, and this may help to explain why it has not yet made a wider impact. Consider drama. While the Paris boulevard theatres are full of translated Flaubert, Stendhal and others, since the heyday of Anouilh and Ionesco it has been rare to find any new French play in English on the London stage. The reason is that the serious Parisian theatre is to a large extent discarding the notion of pre-written texts and is regarding a play as something elaborated by director and actors together during rehearsal. All, therefore, depends on the mise-en-scène, and a play of this kind cannot be translated for there is nothing to translate.

Big success at Round House

The solution is to bring these productions to London, in French, and this has been happening. Ariane Mnouchkine's 1989 had a big success in 1971 at the Round House, where as present Peter Brook's *The Tempest* is another Parisian creation in this genre. This year London is to be deluged with new experiments by France's leading avant-garde directors—from Antoine Vitez's version of an Aragon text at the Institute next week to Chéreau's reworking of Marivaux at the new National Theatre probably later this year, not forgetting an enterprising season of six plays in French at the Greenwood Theatre in Southwark.

So, though France may lack new playwrights in the traditional sense, it is wrong to suppose there is no lively new French theatre where M. Zavier presents new French films and plays—he has introduced Parisian *café-théâtre* to London—and invites lecturers as diverse as M. Jean-Louis Barrault and M. Claude Lévi-Strauss. M. Pierre Mendès-France will be coming next month.

Literature and philosophy present a similar situation. On the one hand, the French novel of the 1970s is almost unknown in Britain. Nathalie Sarraute and others of the *nouveau roman* school are still

bravely published in translation by Cader & Boyers and others, though their books may sell as few as 600 copies.

But the *nouveau roman* is no longer very *nouveau*, and of the serious writers who have come since, none has made much impact here except perhaps Michel Tournier, Pierre-Jean Kéroux, and others, though their books may sell as few as 600 copies.

But the *nouveau roman* is no longer very *nouveau*, and of the serious writers who have come since, none has made much impact here except perhaps Michel Tournier, Pierre-Jean Kéroux, and others, though their books may sell as few as 600 copies.

But the *nouveau roman* is no longer very *nouveau*, and of the serious writers who have come since, none has made much impact here except perhaps Michel Tournier, Pierre-Jean Kéroux, and others, though their books may sell as few as 600 copies.

But the *nouveau roman* is no longer very *nouveau*, and of the serious writers who have come since, none has made much impact here except perhaps Michel Tournier, Pierre-Jean Kéroux, and others, though their books may sell as few as 600 copies.

But the *nouveau roman* is no longer very *nouveau*, and of the serious writers who have come since, none has made much impact here except perhaps Michel Tournier, Pierre-Jean Kéroux, and others, though their books may sell as few as 600 copies.

But the *nouveau roman* is no longer very *nouveau*, and of the serious writers who have come since, none has made much impact here except perhaps Michel Tournier, Pierre-Jean Kéroux, and others, though their books may sell as few as 600 copies.

But the *nouveau roman* is no longer very *nouveau*, and of the serious writers who have come since, none has made much impact here except perhaps Michel Tournier, Pierre-Jean Kéroux, and others, though their books may sell as few as 600 copies.

But the *nouveau roman* is no longer very *nouveau*, and of the serious writers who have come since, none has made much impact here except perhaps Michel Tournier, Pierre-Jean Kéroux, and others, though their books may sell as few as 600 copies.

But the *nouveau roman* is no longer very *nouveau*, and of the serious writers who have come since, none has made much impact here except perhaps Michel Tournier, Pierre-Jean Kéroux, and others, though their books may sell as few as 600 copies.

But the *nouveau roman* is no longer very *nouveau*, and of the serious writers who have come since, none has made much impact here except perhaps Michel Tournier, Pierre-Jean Kéroux, and others, though their books may sell as few as 600 copies.

are still bravely published in translation by Cader & Boyers and others, though their books may sell as few as 600 copies.

But the *nouveau roman* is no longer very *nouveau*, and of the serious writers who have come since, none has made much impact here except perhaps Michel Tournier, Pierre-Jean Kéroux, and others, though their books may sell as few as 600 copies.

But the *nouveau roman* is no longer very *nouveau*, and of the serious writers who have come since, none has made much impact here except perhaps Michel Tournier, Pierre-Jean Kéroux, and others, though their books may sell as few as 600 copies.

But the *nouveau roman* is no longer very *nouveau*, and of the serious writers who have come since, none has made much impact here except perhaps Michel Tournier, Pierre-Jean Kéroux, and others, though their books may sell as few as 600 copies.

But the *nouveau roman* is no longer very *nouveau*, and of the serious writers who have come since, none has made much impact here except perhaps Michel Tournier, Pierre-Jean Kéroux, and others, though their books may sell as few as 600 copies.

But the *nouveau roman* is no longer very *nouveau*, and of the serious writers who have come since, none has made much impact here except perhaps Michel Tournier, Pierre-Jean Kéroux, and others, though their books may sell as few as 600 copies.

But the *nouveau roman* is no longer very *nouveau*, and of the serious writers who have come since, none has made much impact here except perhaps Michel Tournier, Pierre-Jean Kéroux, and others, though their books may sell as few as 600 copies.

But the *nouveau roman* is no longer very *nouveau*, and of the serious writers who have come since, none has made much impact here except perhaps Michel Tournier, Pierre-Jean Kéroux, and others, though their books may sell as few as 600 copies.

But the *nouveau roman* is no longer very *nouveau*, and of the serious writers who have come since, none has made much impact here except perhaps Michel Tournier, Pierre-Jean Kéroux, and others, though their books may sell as few as 600 copies.

Ecumenical entente cordiale

by Clifford Longley

Nothing speaks more eloquently of the ecumenical spirit of the age than the cordial relations which exist between the two main French religious communities in London. L'Eglise Protestante Française de Londres in Soho Square owes its existence to past centuries of severe persecution by or in the name of the Roman Catholic Church. Once all-powerful in France, the foundations of the French Roman Catholic community were laid when the French Revolution overthrew that power.

In each case the English welcomed the fleeing French, thereby enriching English culture, commerce, and religious life. Today the two communities look to each other as close allies. When a small group of French Protestants and Roman Catholics sit down in London together to study the Bible, as they regularly do, there must be a smile on the face of many a Huguenot ghost looking on from the shadows.

By any reckoning the Huguenot influence on English life was substantial. Its origins go back more than 400 years to the days of Henry VIII, when Archbishop Cranmer had offered England to the continental reformers as a most safe harbour. "Edward VI granted a royal charter to the French Protestant Church in 1550, a copy of which is on display in the church in Soho Square today, and thus began a long tradition of royal protection. It is still the custom for the sovereign to approve the appointment of the Protestant minister in charge, although this is now a ceremonial formality. The new minister, the Reverend Claude Vanderkinderen, is expected to receive his notice of approval, bearing the personal signature of the Queen, in the next few weeks.

But the Huguenot identity has faded, by seeking into the fabric of English culture, and the French Protestant

Church in Soho is almost the last visible link. A French church survives in Brighton, mostly through English support, and the crypt of Canterbury Cathedral is still dedicated to that use, as it has been for 400 years.

Only in London is the French Protestant community large enough to maintain a viable level of parish life. Even so, the regular Sunday congregation, drawn from many miles around, is numbered in dozens rather than in hundreds, though considerably larger number maintains contact with the church. Soho is no longer the heart of the French community, and many French Protestants look to their local English church, usually preferring the United Reformed Church because of its Presbyterian tradition.

It is estimated that about 100,000 Huguenots fled England, and many valuable records of their origins are contained in the church's library, including Bibles from the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. In spite of their distaste for Roman Catholicism and their long-standing tradition of sympathy for the Huguenots, the English were generous when some 8,000 priests, 16 bishops and three archbishops took refuge in England at the end of the eighteenth century.

The Church of England was conspicuous in its charity, and letters appealing for money were issued to read in every parish church in the land on the authority of the Archbishops of York and Canterbury. Historians have linked this period with the subsequent Oxford Movement, from which grew the Anglo-Catholic influence in the Church of England today.

The present French Roman Catholic Church in London, Notre Dame de France in Leicester Place, Soho, was founded by the Marist Fathers, under the patronage of Cardinal Manning in 1868. An earlier Marist parish in Whitechapel had been founded by French Marist missionaries who had to wait in London, sometimes

for months, for a ship to take them to their mission fields in the Pacific.

The Soho church, with its remarkable iron vaulting, was converted from a classical "panorama" theatre which had been a popular entertainment of the early nineteenth century. A bomb severely damaged the interior in 1941, and modern church was constructed within the original plan with the help of government war-damage compensation.

The parish has a regular Sunday congregation of about 800, with several Masses. Sunday services are in French and reflect a free and spontaneous spirit, characteristic of the best of French Roman Catholicism: on weekdays, however, Notre Dame de France becomes English, for the small weekday congregations are almost entirely English or Irish. The parish supports a thriving club for French youth, the Centre Charles Fégy, named after the poet and publisher who fell in the First World War. The centre attracts many visitors who might otherwise have no contact with the church while on holiday or study in London.

The church, standing almost on the same ground as the eighteenth-century French Embassy, has a number of distinctive works of art, including a mural in La Chapelle de la Vierge by Jean Cocteau.

Like the French Protestant Church, the parish lost some of its reason d'être with the dispersal of the French community from Soho. Both churches have found an important role in supplying the religious needs of the lycée, which leads to many contacts with parents as well as pupils. Both serve as the focus of French identity in London, and both stand as symbols to so much that is common to the histories of the two nations.

The author is Religious Affairs Correspondent, The Times.

Get to know Pernod

Fresh French & Different

Enjoy Pernod with Water or Bitter Lemon and plenty of ice.

is Prime Minister
redit Lyonnais
ed its services
ish industry.
nnais is still here.

is Prime Minister
redit Lyonnais
ed its services
ish industry.
nnais is still here.

is Prime Minister
redit Lyonnais
ed its services
ish industry.
nnais is still here.

Why Guatemala turned away aid from Britain in its hour of greatest need

Within 24 hours of the Guatemalan earthquake, several Latin American countries and four European nations had promised aid. On the published list, Britain, for once, was conspicuous by her absence. Peter Pringle reports from Guatemala City on the diplomatic manoeuvres behind this apparent lack of charity

The day before the earthquake hit Guatemala City, a newspaper advertisement appeared in one of the capital's daily newspapers calling on all Guatemalans to demonstrate their hostility to the British colonial presence in neighbouring Belize by marching across the border like the Moroccans did in the Spanish Sahara.

Because of the earthquake, a week ago this morning, and the subsequent major tremor last Friday, the day of the planned march, the "invasion" plans were dropped. But another anti-British manoeuvre quickly took their place.

It came in the form of a rumour that two British planes with relief supplies had tried to land at Guatemala City airport but had been turned away. Guatemala, went the rumour, was not prepared to sacrifice its principles—which in this case would have meant taking charity from Britain, which is considered an unlawfully occupying power in the disputed forest and swampland of Belize.

Like most rumours it contained an element of truth. Within four hours of the earthquake (which was at 3.04 in the morning) the British consul in Guatemala had responded in a glib fashion by supplementing her garrison with half a squadron of Harrier ground attack aircraft and putting her tiny force of 650 men on a war footing. The British Army would be allowed



Thousands of people were killed in the earthquake which hit Guatemala City on January 4.

to roam freely round Guatemala, even in its hour of need, was optimistic.

But Britain was looking for a breakthrough in the border dispute, which is seen in many international legal circles as an unjustified British claim. At worst plain ludicrous. The fact that the Guatemalan Government has continued to reject British offers of help—although helicopter gunships have been so desperately needed—indicates a considerable stubbornness on behalf of President Laugerud's Cabinet and, some diplomatic sources say, reveals the true reason why in the past the British territorial claim has been pressed.

It is simply that there is an extreme element in President Laugerud's right-wing coalition Government, which, for some time, has feared and sought to suppress the emergence of any left-wing groups. The extreme element has always feared, goes the theory, that if Belize is given its independence—something which Britain, which pays £10m in aid annually to the country, has wanted to do for some time—the territory would become a haven for left-wing guerrillas who would send raiding parties over the 300-mile border with Guatemala. It would be the kind of insurance the 12,000-man Guatemalan army

would have trouble policing with any success. These fears have intensified after the earthquake—which is becoming known locally as the "class quake" because it has affected only the really poor areas. New conditions of social deprivation have been created among the poor which will be ripe recruiting ground for left-wing groups for months to come.

So there is a testing time ahead for President Laugerud who, since he came to power as a compromise president two years ago, has increasingly displeased his extreme right wing, represented by the Movimiento Liberacion Nacional (MLN). This party does not favour his compromise policy, and his programme whereby government funds are given to small farmers to buy land. Guatemalan agriculture, mainly concerned with coffee and tobacco, has traditionally been in the ownership of the large haciendas. In the context of the "class quake" the MLN's programme was radical.

Furthermore, President Laugerud's skillful merging recently of the centrist Christian Democracy and the rightist Partido Institucional Democrático into a period of what was known as pluralismo government left the MLN out in the cold. MLN leaders attributed such developments to the "rife forces of communism".

They gained some support for their line in the months immediately before the earthquake when a new leftist group called the Ejército Revolucionario del Pueblo (the Revolutionary Army of the Poor) claimed responsibility for the murder of an MLN party leader, and also when 10 of the new group's members burst into a seminar on urban violence at the university and held up the meeting.

As the death toll rises and the true extent of the disaster becomes known, the number of international agencies making plans in relief work increases. Even if the British Government does not become directly involved, it will, like the rest of the world, be watching the process of reconstruction and the way in which the aid is distributed through established relief organizations. The focus will be on how the Guatemalan Government treats the most affected 600,000 Indians who make up more than 70 per cent of the population.

As this column is going to be about hunting and allied matters, I had better begin by saying that since, although I do not know very much, I do know enough to come in out of the rain, I do not propose to enter into any correspondence arising from it, and I shall therefore be obliged if readers writing me letters on the subject will be so kind as to write "Hunting" in the top left-hand corner of the envelope, so that Claudia may throw them away unopened.

This somewhat childish beginning is a necessary precaution because I have an uneasy feeling that I am about to unite the League Against Cruel Sports with the Field Sports Society in a keen desire to join forces for a Levin-hunt, an occasion which might give new meaning to the old story of the man—as a matter of fact, he was my ancestor—Schloim ben Fitzalan-Howard—approached after his first hunt (itself the only rural activity ever engaged in by one who had hitherto been an essentially urban figure, but had decided to buy a stately home in the hunting lobby is that its principal claim, in defending itself, is so obviously and patently untrue. It may be that hunting is, as is claimed, an efficient method of keeping the rural population (though from the fact that in many hunting areas foxes are carefully preserved it seems possible to doubt that without necessarily getting a reputation for being an incurable sceptic) it may even be that it is no more cruel a method than shooting, trapping or gassing. But that is not why hunters hunt. Hunters hunt for exactly the same reason for fun.

That, however, is not necessarily an end of the matter. Macaulay said that the Puritans banned bear-baiting not because of the pain it gave to the bear, but because of the pleasure it gave to the spectators, and everybody agrees that Macaulay was right; what is less often discussed is the possibility that the Puritans were right, too. I am slightly surprised that no one has ever taken the trouble to consider this in this complex field, on either side of the argument, has ever linked hunting with pornography. A good case could be made for the banning of both on the ground that both tend to instil or intensify cruel and diminishing impulses in their addicts; a similar case could be made for permitting both because both may deflect or diminish such feelings. It is true that Miss Bridget Brophy once pertinently observed that although some people urged the institutionalization of homo-

Bernard Levin

Tally ho, but quietly please

Bear-baiting was banned not because of the pain it gave to the bear but the pleasure it gave spectators

sexuals in order that they might be "cured" of their particular bent, nobody ever urged that fox-hunters ought to be put away and subjected to aversion therapy until they similarly saw and restricted their ways. But in general it may be easily observed that enthusiastic defenders of hunting are rarely to be seen supporting the abolition of all restrictions on publication, and leading supporters of the suppression of hunting are not often found admiring the efforts of the Director of Public Prosecutions to stamp out pornography.

My own feelings on this particular point are quite straightforward. I find something repulsive about the thought of people who gain pleasure by chasing very small animals about the countryside, killing them when caught, and then telling something other than the truth about their motives for doing so. But I do not regard the fact that I think something is repulsive as a good enough reason for urging its suppression; that is why I am not disposed to support those who want to suppress pornography, in which I do not wish to indulge in hunting. It is quite possible that the desire to have the law put down things one finds repulsive is itself pathological, though I am not at all sure what is to be done about it even if it is; a suggestion that such attempts should be put down by law, for instance, would be seen even by the least rigorously logical to contain a fallacy.

At some point, this point, for instance—the anti-hunters may object that there is a very important difference between an addiction to hunting and an addiction to any other soft variety of pornography. The latter, it will be generally agreed, harms (if it harms anyone at all) only the addict; the former, it is claimed, harms the fox. But, just as there is a case on the side of the hunters, so there is a case on the other side, too. For, from the tone of much of the anti-hunters' assertions, and the nature of many of their articles, it is difficult not to conclude that they are of one mind with the Puritans so neatly transfixed by Macaulay, and care less about sparing the fox's feelings than about chastising the feelings of the hunter. On the other hand, that is not an end of the matter, either: Sellar and Yeatman's attitude to the Civil War, which was that the Roundheads were Right but the Cavaliers were Wrong but Wroman may well be applicable to the fox and the policeman is not to put out of court more merely because he is having a war with the milkman's wife. Hunting ought to be suppressed that fact can and should be kept separate from the me and motives of those who suppress it, as for that me from the nature and motives those supporting its continuance.

And here I come to the part of my own life over the morals of which hunt the celebrated motto: *Pharmacia se dicitur molit*.

If you ask me whether I should exist, I obvi answer no, but if you ask whether I am prepared to a finger to suppress it by I answer that I certainly not, because there is enough suppression in the world as it is, and enough restriction going on in serious matters, without ing to the quantity in some as trivial as this. That the argument would disappear my oft-repeated suggestion that the entire count of three inches in a layer of asphalt—were ad does not dispose of it, know how unlikely my goal is to receive sufficient widespread support for it to have any effect. But it must be things more important for the anti-hunting fraternity to do than advocate its suppression, and one of these is that it will die out in time declining interest, rising and the great big hunt. I may add that, long I struck a blow against the without even knowing it was doing so, that conviction of the superior nature of an oblique approach to the world. It was when I but a lad at school; one noon one of the senior m came into some school fur with several huge and hi weals of blood on both of his faces.

Now neither I nor my f knew about the practice "blooding", in which on has just taken part in his hunt has his face smeared the fox's gore, and is by vented required not to w off before nightfall (or such a thing) for it was therefore rife for it was the blood had deliberately left, encrusted, on his face it was not rife for long, I infant Levin—then, as an ingenious fellow—concl and announced, "The had had a violent and hi quarrel with his wife th had savagely scratched hi and he, the better to sh up, coram populo, for a vermagant, had left the where they were, and he, the exceptionally couple, but the story over the school within th and all over the county weekend. Let the anti-concentrate on blacken opponents' characters. The fact that the hunti some similarly peaceful of retaliation; and let be leave me out of their ar. © Times Newspapers

Sparing the word at the centre of politics

Continuing our occasional series about new words and new meanings.

For the past decade consensus has regularly been in the top ten of trendy reggie words. The OED judged that the word was not naturalized; but it noted two specialized uses. The first was physiological: a general concord of different parts or organs of the body, as from a psychological world; a mutually dependent set of organs having a consensus of functions. The second was

scholarly, particularly in classical scholarship, as was fitting for a word that wears its Latinity so conspicuously on its sleeve. In this use consensus means agreement in opinion, and the word is used to describe the collective unanimous opinion of a number of persons or sources. Example: the consensus of manuscripts A, B, and C leaves no room for doubt about a reading. Since consensus itself means agreement in opinion, to talk of the consensus of opinion is, to take a charitable view, tautological; to take an uncharitable view, redundant.

From the 1960s the word found a useful new meaning to describe the broad middle ground of politics, where the great, sensible majority of men of good will are supposed to agree on policies that are distasteful only to extremist minorities and fringe fanatics in their private caves of Adullam. Consensus arrived in the vocabulary just too late to describe the middle ground between the Labour right and the Conservative left in the 1950s. So we invented Rab Skellism, a hybrid by Rab Butler out of Hugh Gaitskill. Now consensus is widely used to describe the

agreement by which the major parties agree to cooperate in order to keep the political initiative and power in parliamentary hands. Here is an example from the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*: "Cicero is a more obvious case: an unimpeachable consensus politician, if ever I saw one." That is a poor Roman history; but it is a good example of the new use to describe the politics of the centre.

Consensus does a useful job that nothing else quite does to describe the middle ground of politics. Like all useful new words it is now so grossly overused that every recurrence of

it grates on the fastidious. It should be reserved for its specific political and social context, and for the learned consensus of evidence or text. To use it simply as an impressive synonym for agreement opposes the user to the charge of pomposity and Gadarene treachery. The ill-effects of promulgating the word CONSENSUS, as if it were derived from some fraudulent public opinion poll, is very prevalent, either through ignorance or misprint. If it has occurred in this article, it was misprinted.

Philip Howard

The European Parliament: A discouraging prospect for both politicians and voters

The problem of directly electing British members to the European Parliament is now urgent. The Government must issue a Green or White Paper shortly if Britain is to keep in step with its partners in the European Community. Before Easter, all nine member-nations are expected to announce public agreement on European elections to be held in the spring of 1978.

There is no doubt that the British Government can devise a means of electing MEPs (Members of the European Parliament). The question is whether the result will produce anything worth voting for.

Negotiations so far have shown a big measure of agreement within the Community. First of all, each nation will be allowed to use its own electoral system. British voters will not be expected to use any system as alien as the proportional representation system favoured by seven of the nine Community members.

Secondly, British voters will not be expected to sacrifice Sabbath church attendance or

travel to the seaside. They will vote on a Thursday and their ballots will be sealed until poll closes on the Sunday.

Thirdly, there is no anxiety about the number of MEPs this country will have, though the final totals have yet to be agreed. The January, 1975 draft convention proposed a parliament of 355 members, with representation for most countries proportional to population. This would give the United Kingdom 67 representatives—four less than West Germany, one more than Italy and two more than France.

The smallest members of the Community are arguing for disproportional representation, so that their voice will not be swamped by the big four. Ireland resents the fact that with eight times the population of Luxembourg, it is offered little more than twice its seats. The biggest nations could agree a boost of up to 40 seats in the representation of their smaller brethren, while still leaving an absolute majority in the hands of any three of the big four. Final decisions about the seats given member-nations is

unlikely to affect the balance of parties within the European Parliament. No political group can expect to achieve an overall majority, but there will be large blocks of Socialist, Christian and moderate right MEPs. Together, any two of these three groups could hope to control a majority of votes.

The immediate problem facing the British Government is to get a bill authorizing European elections through Westminster in time to nominate candidates and organize election machinery by spring, 1978. With the leaders of all three British parties pledged to support direct elections, a properly drafted Bill should have majority support.

The chief bottleneck at present is deciding how to create constituencies for the election of 67 European MEPs. If this task is passed to the Boundary Commissioners who draw up constituencies for almost invariably men, gradually two years will be required, from the passage of the authorizing act, before the lawyers have finished their deliberations. Britain would

still be represented by appointed members when other nations had directly elected members of the European Parliament.

To break the bottleneck, the Government will have to propose boundaries for the European constituencies. This is not unprecedented: it is doing this for the proposed devolved assemblies in Scotland and Wales, because of the need to save time. As long as Conservatives do not oppose this on principle, then constituency gerrymandering need not be an issue. (The real gerrymander issue, as Jeremy Thorpe will point out, is that the Liberals will be lucky to win one of the enlarged constituencies under the first-past-the-post electoral system, whereas they would win 10 to 15 under proportional representation.)

In any event, the Government will have to recommend the sharing out of European seats among the four nations of the United Kingdom. If this is done in proportion to seats at Westminster, then England will have at least 54, Scotland

seven, Wales four and Northern Ireland one. This leaves one seat to be allocated to Scotland or England, each of which has a claim to a half seat. The Government might lobby Brussels for one more seat, to avoid offending English or Scottish nationalists—or having one constituency cross the border.

European constituencies could be created by adding together nine or 10 Westminster constituencies to avoid the delays that boundary commissioners might otherwise impose. For technical reasons, the party enjoying the benefit of a national swing would probably be more over-represented in Europe than at Westminster. This is a gamble that the Labour and Conservative parties can run in England. In Scotland, it offers the Scottish National Party a chance to win more than half the European seats with much less than half the Scottish vote.

Because each European constituency will contain nearly 600,000 electors, it will be virtually impossible for any British MEP to combine this job

with being a member of the House of Commons, as is done at present. What kind of politicians will stand for the European Parliament rather than election to Westminster?

The prospect is discouraging. The British House of Commons will remain the first choice of aspiring politicians, and even more of established political leaders. Within the Conservative and Labour parties, the most likely candidates for these seats are Westminster MPs ready to retire from the back benches, candidates who have been unsuccessful in a British election, and those too youthful or maladroit to have been nominated. Veteran campaigners who put Europe before party will find themselves without the endorsement of either major party, condemned to fight hopelessly as minor party or independent candidates. In some areas, anti-Market sentiment, and the Labour Party may lead to the nomination of anti-Community members.

Once elected, a MEP risks finding himself in a political limbo. His work will make him

spend much time outside the United Kingdom. When he turns up at Westminster, he will be politically inferior to backbench as well as front-bench MPs. The national press and broadcasting media will ignore his speeches, and the media in his constituency will regard the local angle in his activities, and be indifferent to his contribution to "building Europe". Instead of having one constituency party to which to report, he will have to make out of nine or 10 constituency associations, in order to keep in touch with those who nominated him.

If a directly-elected European Parliament is to remain an institution of no consequence, then it is entirely consistent for Britain to elect inconstituent politicians to it. But governments and parties in other nations may take a different view. They can exploit the existence of strong party organizations, a more centralized system of nominations, and a greater freedom to move politicians in and out of important jobs to send to the European Parliament men

and women who will be more than ready to do the bidding of the British Government. The country's representation in the European Parliament, a level of party, is at equal political stature sent forward by either the Labour or Conservative Act of Parliament. But in Parliament are also to be leaders in the outside Parliament. I servants, united in a mass for the Community. The fact that the well-known opportunity to seek in a new form of British b.

The Prime Minister assure himself that Transport House are taking steps to put the date sometime in when a divided and Labour Party organization once again be asked standard bearers—of again demonstrate its belief that everyone is out of step except guardians of Socialism.

Prof Richard © Times Newspapers

The Times Diary

A jolly super read in the dorm, girls

The two chums sat in the head's study, knee-deep in piles of *Girls' Crysan and School Friend*, looking pleased with themselves. Mr Gollancz, the head, was pleased with them too. Normally he disapproved of soppy comics full of ponies and wonder girl aviators, but Mary Cadogan and Patricia Craig had had this spiffing idea of writing a book about girls' fiction from 1839 to the present day, called *You're A Brick, Angel!*

If the book made enough money for Mr Gollancz's publishing company, the Terrific Twosome wondered, would he buy them their very own pony each? Mary had done awfully well since leaving school. She had worked for the BBC and was now a beastly school governor herself, with a daughter of 18 who had thankfully grown out of Enid Blyton at last, but had set her mother wondering how modern girls' fiction compared with that of her own childhood. Patricia was conger, with long burn hair that had been the

envy of the Lower Fourth, and worked as a freelance journalist and book editor.

The chums knew absolutely nothing about writing story papers, and had a collection that would have made them the envy of the Junior Dorm. They had met at the Old Boys' Book Club, which Mary said was about old books and not old boys.

"The Victorian story papers were very cruel," said Mary. They dwelt on cripples and destitute, to make the reader count her blessing. It was a dreadful thing to do to children."

Mary was a super talker, and had lots more to say. "In the twenties and thirties, the story papers still had a strong didactic element and adopted a high moral tone. But they contained a lot of bumbag, without giving the child any accepting certain values without question." Although the stories always had middle-class settings, generally of private boarding schools, they were bought by

the working class to indulge in fantasy.

"But there was a change in the twenties. Frank Richards, who created Billy Bunter, was out of his depth when he wrote for girls' papers. He portrayed girls as nasty and devious, the pale shadows of their brothers, with no positive qualities at all. But later writers, who in spite of using women's names were almost invariably men, gradually wrote about girls more realistically." Gosh, Mary knew tons of things.

Patricia chimed in that the standard of girls' fiction nowadays was very much higher, with a great deal more basic honesty and far less stereotyped heroines. The authors E. Nesbit and Angela Brazil were the pioneers of the better class of literature.

Mary rummaged in her collection and produced some frightful horrors, including a girl left destitute who is brought up by a wicked undertaker uncle, and a girl crippled in a train crash who teaches a pack of stray dogs to pull her around. And there is still a market for pony books and school stories.

I say, we have come a long way from the time when a *Schoolgirl's Own* of 1921 could print a front cover of a shameless young hussy creeping home under cover of darkness with

the caption "Has Madge Minden been to the pictures?" Come on, girls, there's an autographed picture of the Bay City Rollers in this week's issue.

Delightfully enticing use of language in the guide to this month's Frankfurt International Fair. "The charming, Lucca Madonna by an van Eyck (in the Städelisches Kunstinstitut) is for example something one should have seen with one's own eyes. Or—if plump is more likely to find your favour—the works of Titian and Rubens, in the same gallery."

Bitchy

The last thing I want to do is to add dog-lovers to those groups offended by this column, so I was upset yesterday to receive a letter which began: "I feel your continued attacks on dogs have now become an obsession and, believing in personal liberty, tolerance and compassion, I am most strongly opposed to your witch-hunt."

I have not really been attacking dogs, but their owners who encourage them to foul footpaths on which I am about to step. Thinking, therefore, to mend my fences with the breed. I went yesterday to the Kennel Club, which was giving

its annual lunch for reporters in advance of Crufts Dog Show, to be held at Olympia next Friday and Saturday.

Such is the evil reputation of dogs nowadays that *The Sun* sent to this function their reporter who specializes in wild life. He had been before and told me: "It's one of the best lunches of the year. It's deceptively sumptuous. They change the wine with every course." They did indeed, but I could find nothing deceptively about it. It was simply sumptuous, and extremely long.

Sir Richard Glen, chairman of the Kennel Club, could back a bit when I told him of my concern with pavement fouling. "We're on different sides of the fence on that one," he said warily, adding they had problems of a similar nature at the show.

"When dogs come out of a van after 200 miles or so, the first thing they want to do is relieve themselves. We have a place specially set aside for it just inside the entrance to Olympia, but some of them don't use it. We encourage them to, and tell them they can be charged by the police if they don't." This year there are a record 9,817 dogs at the show—nearly 2,000 more than last year—so if you are passing by Olympia, take your gumboots.



This so far unpublished attempt to solve our economic troubles was photographed in the window of a Monte Carlo estate agent by Norman Fisher

At lunch I sat next to a charming woman who is on several of the Kennel Club committees. "About three years ago to some ladies' women to start kennel clubs," she told me. "But they don't let them on to the general committee, which deals with the club's policy and organization, or on to the disciplinary committee. We think that's work for men."

Neither are women generally allowed into the ornate dining room in which the lunch was held. They have to go to a less grand room in another part of the club's Mayfair headquarters, leaving their menfolk to masculine discussion of the hot black and yellow bitches in their past.

rally doggy, and some of it nostalgic. The man opposite told me of his first experience at judging when he gave a prize to a Labrador owned by a gamekeeper. "He sent me a brace of pheasant for the next four Christmases," he chortled.

Sir Dudley Forwood, chairman of Crufts, made a speech boasting of the number of British dogs exported, mostly to Italy. This clearly made a great impression on the man from *The Sun*, who was dictating his report over the telephone as I left: "Tail-wagging exports take an upturn this week," he said charmingly.

The Sussex University student newspaper advertises the *Union Diary*—Packed full of fascinating information—a new date for every day of the week. . .

Idle

Seven almost permanently idling copying machines obstruct the way from the House of Commons interview rooms to the nearest bar. They are there, at a cost of £10,320 a year, as a safeguard against such emergencies as the Stationery Office strike which robbed Parliament of printing services for several weeks in 1974. The machines have been in

place for eight months far they have been only 11 occasions. Stationery Office's have failed to keep the amount of public work.

The office of the Lord of the Council (Short), which order machines, and the S Office, which obtain are reluctant to talk a use that is made of the would have no say in they were used, but it would be the bare room," says S. S. Civil papers required in the work of the House to a halt."

Despite this cautious to the use of the cumbersome machine wing MPs are still of their presence, were used to do blis ing during and this would go on strike out threatened one.

It has been pointed Private Eye, which is in fact a luxury for And all these years I was only seeing h issues.



ing House Square, London, WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

INGMASTERS IN ONE CIRCUS

ie Minister's yesterday in certainly is rd Ryder, the tional Enter- Sir Kenneth Rolls-Royce. ne centre on a Rolls-Royce red to the Board and the relation- in the years also partly not have two circus.

a problem is e fact is that chairman has a nationalized as if it were neral inter- that he took id a long term the company the private

with such an the prospect as the direct organization d be unplea- of the present an, the rem- personal diffi- nge is greatly

questions of ed, the law t instrument. 1967 Abortion the effect of be from what ed. It is a efore, not to law in such a plainly be avoidable dis- first test that to the incur- which is to be use of Lords Bill seeks to s of the ter- reduce the ere doctors ury of life nt has ceased s passed into n.

an different t, it is debat- Bill gives sia. There is an unmis- take the rea- unreasonable less struggle, le would con- point beyond does become Bill does not human right a or without ld it allow a one, in the But it would lying patients enough drugs , even at the their lives. It e conditions to putting ting suicide. yone to make e enforceable I not wish to be ever "by age or degen- eramentally n-directions".

roof must be onson, Lady , to show that e desirable how that they s not enough

ONS man irect elections n-Sandys says 'be the case entation, the ational prob- is adoption s". What prob-

pass an Act- e in any case- ioners would constituencies- ne in any case- eases to draw stitutions than s. There are disputes over way the exist- are grouped ference to the itencies it can e, if any, so utes, no delay- s would largely ne we could istrative areas- ndon. Scotland ch be a consti- some way to for separate e EEC. cement in the thar Northern turning to PR ion under cur- months. Two ty of time to for the EEC, e available the experienced re-orthen Ireland ne of how easy e electors for

Reform Society, outhwark, SE1.

nts' fees

kins and Mr Strandmann g and perhaps the present gen- fees for over- a tendency to rocal dimension

ceive students

At a more important level, however, the tension raises im- portant issues of principle. It is clear that where companies are owned by the state, or depend on the taxpayer for their future capital requirements, there are certain necessary standards of direct public accountability. The important thing is that this direct accountability should be based on more flexible and workable arrangements than those, say, of the older nationalized industries, like the British Steel Corporation.

For such purposes, a National Enterprise Board with the characteristics of a central holding company has certain attractions. The prime requirement is that the maximum degree of commercial and managerial independence should be created and protected for those managing these state owned sectors. The close Whitehall and political interference in the day-to-day running of the older nationalized industries, combined with the fact that they have time and again been subjected to non-commercial pressures and protection from commercial disciplines, has been a disaster for large sections of the British economy. The mis-

takes of the past must not be repeated in the current phase of Government industrial policy. The results of past close inter- vention have certainly been waste and a misallocation of resources on a vast scale. In the case of Rolls-Royce this managerial independence must also include the right of direct access to Whitehall departments, like the Department of Industry and the Ministry of Defence. It would make no sense for the close and necessary links that already exist to be channelled through some third party. Provided that this kind of operational freedom is guaranteed and that the National Enterprise Board's role is confined to a genuinely strategic overview of Rolls-Royce's corporate planning, the company would probably be better served in the long run by the NEB than by a more direct relationship with Whitehall as the representative of its only shareholder, the Government. Yet one may doubt whether a Ryder-Keith relationship can ever be made to work, and whether so long as they are both running their organizations, the NEB and Rolls should not be kept apart.

and his family (even perhaps his heirs) over the extent of the dis- ability. Lady Wootton argues that this provision too would be helpful to the doctor and relieve him of some of the burden of an agonizing decision. Not many doctors will want to be relieved quite, to that extent. There is of course already no reason why anyone concerned to spare his doctor and himself should not prepare a statement outlining the circumstances in which he imagines he might not find life worth living; and no reason, if the question arises, why the doctor should not give it some weight.

It is not entirely clear when the question is meant to arise. If "brain damage or degenera- tion" signifies medically estab- lished brain death, then most doctors would be prepared to turn off the respirator (the breathing corpse will suffer no distress in any case). If it means still being aware but no longer capable of discourse or judgment, then a wider door is opened. Al- ready a doctor is likely to treat pneumonia less strenuously in a deeply senile patient than in one of thirty, and legitimately so. If a change in the law made a dif- ference, it might not inconceiv- ably lead him to take less account of the patient's feelings at the time.

The very act of legislation on such a topic can change public attitudes far beyond the exact provisions of the statute. A patient may not be able to remember his name but may still remember that years ago he signed his conditional death warrant, or something that, in his confusion he imagines might be used as such. A dependent aged person knowing that some kind of new legal blessing had been given to suicide and death notes, might feel under pressure not to let himself be a burden. Lady Wootton's Bill invokes dangers which far outweigh any promise it offers of increasing the dignity and quietness of dying.

from other countries, our own students also travel abroad. The School of European Studies of this University alone has at present 129 third year students spending a man- pulsory year abroad in various countries in Europe—many of whom are either there by virtue of exchange agreements, or following courses at selected universities. The concern, in a situation where our fees are the highest in Europe—and where certain countries do not charge fees at all—is not simply embarrassment vis-à-vis our European partners. It is rather the possibility that, if the European governments also consid- ered it necessary to retrieve the "real cost" for these students, these carefully built-up academic arrangements would be endangered. It would be a peculiarly inappro- priate historical moment for this to happen.

Yours, etc.
CECIL JENKINS, Dean,
H. POGGE VON STRANDMANN,
University of Sussex,
Artis Building,
School of European Studies,
Falmer,
Brighton, Sussex.
February 6.

Dead elm as firewood

From Professor M. Gordon and Dr John W. Kennedy
Sir, Sir David Llewellyn's letter (The Times, February 5) prompts us to describe the local scheme affectionately known as RAP ("Roast-a-pensioner"), started last autumn by students, fellows and technicians of this Institute and their friends, about 15 persons in all, to cut and distribute dead-elm logs to old people. A knowledge of the feasibility and initial difficulties of the scheme might help other groups to enjoy RAP.

Volunteer loggers were, in fact, not hard to find. Three more diffi- cult aspects had to be tackled to make the scheme viable. Dead elms do abound, and landowners would like them cleared, but have to be assured of the loggers' competence. Wood-cutting entails some danger, and is usually specifically excluded by personal accident policies.

Secondly, equipment: one power saw, four falling axes, bow-saws, etc

and his family (even perhaps his heirs) over the extent of the dis- ability. Lady Wootton argues that this provision too would be helpful to the doctor and relieve him of some of the burden of an agonizing decision. Not many doctors will want to be relieved quite, to that extent. There is of course already no reason why anyone concerned to spare his doctor and himself should not prepare a statement outlining the circumstances in which he imagines he might not find life worth living; and no reason, if the question arises, why the doctor should not give it some weight.

It is not entirely clear when the question is meant to arise. If "brain damage or degenera- tion" signifies medically estab- lished brain death, then most doctors would be prepared to turn off the respirator (the breathing corpse will suffer no distress in any case). If it means still being aware but no longer capable of discourse or judgment, then a wider door is opened. Al- ready a doctor is likely to treat pneumonia less strenuously in a deeply senile patient than in one of thirty, and legitimately so. If a change in the law made a dif- ference, it might not inconceiv- ably lead him to take less account of the patient's feelings at the time.

The very act of legislation on such a topic can change public attitudes far beyond the exact provisions of the statute. A patient may not be able to remember his name but may still remember that years ago he signed his conditional death warrant, or something that, in his confusion he imagines might be used as such. A dependent aged person knowing that some kind of new legal blessing had been given to suicide and death notes, might feel under pressure not to let himself be a burden. Lady Wootton's Bill invokes dangers which far outweigh any promise it offers of increasing the dignity and quietness of dying.

—total outlay about £200—but some tools were donated gratis. Thirdly, and surprisingly, distri- bution of the cut logs was the hardest to organize. The logs are packed in used plastic fertilizer bags (farmers obliged) but the transport for distribution to pensioners proved a problem, as no existing channel could be discovered. Finally Age Concern came to the rescue with the loan of their ambulance at week- ends, which together with smaller vans belonging to friendly volun- teers, now meets the need.

After three months, by dint of donations and by selling off about a third of the logs cut, the running costs have been covered and the equipment is all but paid off. Fifty pensioners are currently each receiving 2.5 hundredweights every three weeks, and three-weeks reserve stock is in hand; the demand is said in a letter of thanks to RAP: "your kindness and effort has meant that we have been able to warm our sitting room adequately and avert our coal."

Yours faithfully,
MANFRED GORDON,
JOHN W. KENNEDY
Institute of Polymer Science,
University of Essex,
Colchester.
February 6.

Rail fares

From Mr R. E. Hardman
Sir, We are told that the Govern- ment are contemplating crippling fare increases on those stretches of railway line which are frequented by the yet-little creature known as "the better off". The reason given is that "the better off" are gain- ing too much benefit by the use of a subsidized facility.

Why is it then that in the fields of medicine and education active steps are being taken by the same Government to ensure that the "better off" are compelled to take advantage of the subsidized system despite their obvious preference for limiting the subsidy by making their own arrangements?

Yours faithfully,
RICHARD HARDMAN,
64-47 Bloomsbury Square, WCL
February 6.

National Theatre tickets

From Sir Samuel Goldman
Sir, I am quite prepared to give Mr Stevens's new scheme a trial. But there is one essential change in it that should be made. All tickets obtained on the night to exchange for vouchers should be issued at random, that is, everyone ought to have an equal chance in the lottery for seats. Otherwise there will be queues, and the leisure and strong will gain at the expense of the busy and weak.

Yours faithfully,
S. GOLDMAN,
The Old Orchard,
Dagen Hill,
Oxshott, Surrey.

Rolls-Royce relations with Government

From Lord George Brown
Sir, The Rolls-Royce versus NEB controversy is, it seems to me, be- coming dangerously personalized. I know Kenneth Keith fairly well—Don Ryder just barely.

I personally wish no part in any personality contest that there may be between these two gentlemen. But I write, Sir, to ask that this issue, which is basically that of Rolls-Royce's contact with and answerability to the Government direct, rather than to the NEB, should be treated as the major issue which it is.

Any claim I could have on your attention rests on my 25 years' membership of the House of Com- mons for the Belper division of Derbyshire in which resided a very large number of the technicians and others involved in Rolls-Royce, and my own responsibility for the creation of the Industrial Re- sponse Organisation (which was the forerunner of the present National Enterprise Board and was so wantonly and—as I am sure they now regret—surprised destroyed by the Conservative Government in 1971).

In setting up the IRC we took very great care about the relation- ship of the company to the Govern- ment which should engage their attention or involvement should have, either with the IRC or the appropriate minis- ters. When Mr Benn came to establish the NEB, many of these were thrown into the air as the body itself was created as a much more flamboyant and aggressive in- stitution than its forerunner.

I do not think anybody—mini- sters or others—will deny that since

the unhappy events which, in my view quite unnecessarily, led up to the bankruptcy of the old Rolls- Royce and the creation of the present company, a first-class relation- ship has been established between the board, the management, its work people and with its customers and the Government of the day. It is of course a nationalized institu- tion, it answers to the minister and I rather there have been no com- plaints about the way in which each works with the other.

Aero engine conception, design, manufacture and sale is a very specialized and long-term business. It defies all logic to try to estab- lish that the NEB—inserted be- tween the Rolls-Royce team and the Government—can do anything but make this problem more complica- ted and complex than it need be. The NEB has plenty of things it can do. I am willing to be persuaded that Lord Ryder has many qualities that he can contribute in those cases where the NEB's intervention would be valuable.

I record it as my view, for what it is worth, in the light of my past experience and my knowledge of the processes and people concerned, that it would be a disaster of great magnitude to involve the NEB in the affairs of Rolls-Royce. Heaven knows that great British institu- tion has already had more than enough to put up with and it does not need any further unnecessary interference.

Yours faithfully,
GEORGE BROWN,
House of Lords,
February 10.

Pornography and the law

From Mr J. W. K. Vaughan
Sir, Bringing over the Andy Warhol first brush with censorship. Later having acquired the world rights in the film *Deep Throat* I brought Linda Lovelace to this country for a brief visit. That was over a year ago.

I could, therefore, I suppose, be accused of having driven some sort of "wedge" into the existing struc- ture, or more specifically of having helped create the climate which may have helped with the acquittal of the Lovelace book. Now, after re- searching the subject of porno- graphy, especially in the United States for over a year, in further- ance of a film I am preparing, I find myself echoing some of the assertions Mr. Ronald Burt makes in his article of February 10 in *The Times*—but not for the same reasons.

There is no doubt that many of the people who provide material for pornography have had their lives destroyed. After interviewing sev- eral of the girls and men who can testify to this. Many have retreated into a world of illusions to protect themselves from the brutal world that they find themselves operating in. Our society in its hypocrisy has banished pornography in fact, delivered a lot of the plums in this lucrative business into the hands of criminals, who are as un- scrupulous as they are ruthless. These people, accustomed to oper- ating beyond the law, have scant regard either for laws, trade regu- lations or norms of commercial practice. They have even less regard for the feelings of women, cruelly and often dangerously ex- ploited.

The people who made *Deep Throat* left the porno scene in 1973, hounded as they were by one obscenity trial after another, for the "calculated" use of straight movies. And the hardened criminals, like in the old prohibition days, are moving in jubilantly, undaunted by the smell of illegality and the whiff of society's opprobrium so vividly expressed in Mr. Burt's article. They will kill the doves in their desire for a quick buck, as the sudden appearance of the snuff movies recently surfacing in New York horrendously illustrates. For the edification of your readers, the snuff movie is a performance shot down by a movie camera of the killing and dismemberment of a girl after she has performed sex.

Can it then be said that the tightening up of laws prohibiting and restricting pornography during the 1960s and 1970s has done anything to prevent the spread of these movies? I fear the contrary to be true. A plethora of these movies have been made since (few of them are avail- able in the market continues to grow—as does the attendant violence that now accompanies it). In September of last year a letter was going the rounds of cinema owners in the United States from a man who had been petrified by a bomb thrown through his front window—destroying his home. Two months before that, a cinema owner was gunned down in Cincinnati. A few entrepreneurs have disappeared without trace.

As lawlessness continued to grow in the United States, the French in August of last year took the un- precedented step of allowing porno- graphic movies to enter the country virtually unrestricted. In September and October as many as eight hard core movies were showing in Paris. For the first time the French had the easiest of access to this material. By December they had had enough of the thrill had evaporated as quickly as it began and hard core pornography retreated with its tail between its legs into the back streets to be even further crippled by a hefty 30 per cent tax levied by the French Government in January of this year.

Origin of "Green Paper"

From Sir Leslie Scarmen
Sir, David Wood in his Monday column of today's date gives Michael Stewart the credit for de- vising the "Green Paper".

Without wishing to diminish the credit that is his due, I would like your readers to know that it was the Law Commission's "working paper" which set the precedent for this type of public communication and consultation. Thankfully, Govern- ment saw its value and adapted it to their purposes.

Yours etc.
LESLIE SCARMEN,
Royal Courts of Justice, WC2.

In Britain, scores of pornographic movies made in the United States, Sweden, Denmark and Germany are knocking on the door waiting to be let in. Her Majesty's Customs have so far prevented the flood—but for how long? Alfred Hitchcock's *Psycho* has been banned for years. How long these movies, often pirated, are seeping into the country to appear in working men's clubs and cinema clubs at around £5 a seat. Eight man copies and cassettes are circulating in ever greater numbers—illegally. A lot of these movies are the hands of people operating outside the law. Home produced material has begun. When the BBC attempted to interview one of these film makers, there was such a hue and cry that the programme was shelved—symptomatic indeed of the state of mind that has produced such copious copy in *The Times* over the past fortnight.

The sooner this whole business is brought out into the open here, legitimized and placed under the restrictions of conventional busi- nesses have to operate under, the sooner can we prevent an area where crime can take hold. I suggest that we give some thought to the French example. As far as films are con- cerned, a 30 per cent tax levied on such material, provided it does not come financing for an ailing British film industry.

Can we not do to pornography what we have done for gambling? It is no use pretending that either are for the public good. Neither are cigarettes or liquor. But a market exists for them all. It is irrelevant to say that an indifferently ghosted Lovelace book is for the public good. What is relevant is that people appear to want to read it or see a blue movie.

I readily accept that the subject is emotive. None the less, it would appear that it is a problem that is here to stay and therefore needs a rational approach. I hope that sense and sensibilities can be reconciled—as speedily as possible and the subject brought under proper controls.

Yours faithfully,
J. W. K. VAUGHAN, Director,
Vaughan Rogovin Films Limited,
28a North Audley Street, W1,
February 10.

From Mr D. A. N. Jones
Sir, Your leading article about pornography and the law courts contained a reference to my review of two books by Kenneth Tynan, in *The Times Literary Supplement*. It appears that you were citing my article to support your opinion that Mr Tynan has been "corrupted" by his work in journalism and the theatre. I must dissociate myself from this judgment.

My article was primarily about Mr Tynan's response to the propo- sitions of Peter Biskind, to Shakespeare's *Macbeth* and to Euripides' *Bacchae*. In my opinion, Mr Tynan displayed better taste and judgment when he was younger. But my own taste and judgment change with the years—and so, no doubt, do yours—and there will be no final arbiter until Judgment Day. The court-rooms of humanity are, I believe, of little use in such matters.

Mr Geoffrey Grigson recently wrote in the *Listener*: "D. A. N. Jones is a twister." This was in the context of an argument about the merits of a Victorian painter. No harm in this; but if it had been cited in a legal context about dishonesty, in a legal context, I would have been offended. I think Mr Tynan might well be offended by the use you have made of my re- view, and I apologize to him for my part in this.

I feel that your reference to my review spoiled an otherwise useful and thoughtful leading article. Yours truly,
DAVID JONES,
The Listener,
BBC,
Broadcasting House, W1,
February 6.

Protein for fish farming

From Mr H. R. Semmence
Sir, While observing that the High- lands and Islands Development Board has done much to create a fish-farming industry (and at a cost per job much lower than any other Government body), one cannot help feeling that Sir Andrew Gitchrist is misinformed (letters, February 3).

Firstly the majority of Chinese fish-parks are used for the culture of the carp, which is a herbivore; secondly, in Eastern Europe trout husbandry is often associated with the outfalls of sewage farms where protein is plentiful and naturally occurring; thirdly we have on our doorstep an unlimited supply of protein, which does not have to be gathered by hunting techniques—the lowly mussel.

Even in the colder waters around our coasts, an acre of sea is capable of producing 500 tons of edible flesh (compared with the 400 kilos per acre obtainable from the best beef- raising farms on land). Mussels are filter feeders and convert plankton to flesh at a ratio close to unity. The relatively cheap protein to which Sir Andrew refers is several stages up the food chain and proba- bly has a conversion ratio (plankton to flesh) of around 40 to 1.

Treatment of incurable patients

From Lord Amulree and Professor R. B. Woburn
Sir, Lady Wootton's Incurable Patients Bill appears to have the laudable aim of helping people die with dignity, in peace, and free from pain. But is it really necessary? We submit that good doctors already strive to achieve these ends, that the law, as it stands, is adequate for this purpose, and that to change it in the way proposed would not influ- ence the way in which they cared for the dying.

The first proposal ("that an incurable patient should be entitled to have pain and distress fully relieved by medical care even if unconsciousness results") describes good contemporary clinical practice. If it is not universal practice, educa- tion (of which there is no lack) is more likely to make it so than an Act of Parliament. The implication that a doctor should be required to declare when a patient is "incur- able" could well destroy the confi- dence of many patients in their doctor's ability and determination to help—if not always to cure—at the time they needed it most.

The second proposal (concerning the entitlement of an incurable patient to take steps which may cause his own death") requires an amend- ment to the Suicide Act, not sepa- rate legislation. But is it desir- able? If it was legalized, would not some patients feel that the onus was on them to take their own lives? And might not the third point ("the rights of a patient . . . may be enforced at the suit of any person designated . . .") encourage the unscrupulous to exert improper influence on the doctor?

The third proposal ("that a writ- ten request by a patient not to have his life prolonged in the event of brain damage is to be regarded in that event as a current refusal to be given such treatment") again requires no new legislation. The known wishes of the patient, whether written or spoken previ- ously, and of relatives and friends are very helpful and are respected in such circumstances.

It cannot be asserted too often that there is no obligation in tradi- tional medical ethics to "strive officially to keep alive". There is no obligation in English law to do more than is necessary to ensure the well-being of the patient, and there is no obligation in moral theology to use extraordinary means to keep alive anyone who would otherwise die if nature were allowed to take its course.

But the most important issue is that legislation about clinical judg- ment is dangerous, because it erodes the doctor's own moral responsi- bility for his patients and can only impair the doctor-patient relation- ship. Acts of Parliament were never intended for this!

AMULREE, President,
R. B. WOBURN,
Chairman, Editorial Board
Journal of Medical Ethics,
Society for the Study of
Medical Ethics,
Tavistock House East,
Woburn Walk,
Tavistock Square, WCL,
February 9.

From Lady Wootton of Abinger
Sir, I have refrained from replying to recent correspondence in your columns about the Incurable

Ghana and Togo

From the High Commissioner for Ghana
Sir, It is regrettable that contrary to the Declaration of African Unity Charter of which all independent states in Africa are signatories, any country should today seek to redraw her boundaries. But this is what portions of the advertise- ment which appeared in *The Times* of January 13, 1976, presumably by or on behalf of the Government of the Republic of Togo un- ashamedly advocate.

The advertisement asked the Head of State of Ghana, Colonel I. K. Acheampong, to "restore Togo as it was before the European slave trade to work", in obvious reference to those areas of Ghana which were formerly under United Kingdom trusteeship but which merged with Ghana following the popular expres- sion of the will of the inhabitants of the area.

In the plebiscite held in May, 1956, by the United Nations to de- termine the future of the trust ter- ritory, an overwhelming majority of the voters opted for union with Ghana. At 82 per cent, the poll itself was very heavy and the results showed that only two of the main districts of the territory would have preferred "separation". The results were, therefore, by all ac- counts, conclusive in the choice for union with Ghana, a decision which the United Nations very rightly endorsed.

The process which the United Nations adopted to decide the issue has never been debunked by any- one. Observers at the time were unanimous that the voting, which

Bishop on the box

From Mr R. W. Baldock
Sir, Switching on the television at 6.40 pm on Sunday, February 8, I dis- covered the Bishop of Stepney, the Right Reverend Trevor Buddleton, CR, speaking simultaneously on all three channels: in dialogue with Jack Jones on BBC 1, about Dietrich Bonhoeffer on BBC 2, and giving his "Opinion" on ITV.

Is this a record for episcopal exposure? Yours faithfully,
H. R. SEMMENCE,
Seabank,
Leaving,
Argyll.

From Mr R. W. Baldock
Sir, Switching on the television at 6.40 pm on Sunday, February 8, I dis- covered the Bishop of Stepney, the Right Reverend Trevor Buddleton, CR, speaking simultaneously on all three channels: in dialogue with Jack Jones on BBC 1, about Dietrich Bonhoeffer on BBC 2, and giving his "Opinion" on ITV.

Is this a record for episcopal exposure? Yours faithfully,
H. R. SEMMENCE,
Seabank,
Leaving,
Argyll.

From Mr R. W. Baldock
Sir, Switching on the television at 6.40 pm on Sunday, February 8, I dis- covered the Bishop of Stepney, the Right Reverend Trevor Buddleton, CR, speaking simultaneously on all three channels: in dialogue with Jack Jones on BBC 1, about Dietrich Bonhoeffer on BBC 2, and giving his "Opinion" on ITV.

Is this a record for episcopal exposure? Yours faithfully,
H. R. SEMMENCE,
Seabank,
Leaving,
Argyll.

From Mr R. W. Baldock
Sir, Switching on the television at 6.40 pm on Sunday, February 8, I dis- covered the Bishop of Stepney, the Right Reverend Trevor Buddleton, CR, speaking simultaneously on all three channels: in dialogue with Jack Jones on BBC 1, about Dietrich Bonhoeffer on BBC 2, and giving his "Opinion" on ITV.

THE TIMES

BUSINESS NEWS

Controversy in
the banking
parlours,
page 19

by 18

-Keith clash centres LB demand for rolls chief executive

ate either a managing director or a chief executive because of Sir Kenneth's personal commitment to the company and his undoubted ability to lead the management team via the executive committee structure. The international character of the business is said to require more than just a "figurehead" chairman.

However, Lord Ryder and the NEB, in defining the future relationship of Rolls-Royce and the new state holding company, are pleased with the working arrangements defined for British Leyland, where there is a chief executive whose duties are distinctively different from those of the chairman (Sir Ronald Edwards, until his death recently).

Sir Kenneth, who is chairman of the Hill Samuel group, gives much of his time to Rolls-Royce on an unpaid basis, would, in effect, surrender management responsibilities to concentrate on the high-level diplomacy required of a Rolls-Royce chairman in dealings with the NEB and the Government, including sensitive engine procurement policy matters.

Whether Sir Kenneth is willing to accept a British Leyland-type formula to govern Rolls-Royce's dealings with the NEB remains to be seen. Negotiations are continuing.

Yesterday the Prime Minister caused considerable surprise by denying that there was any dispute between Sir Kenneth and Lord Ryder over the NEB's future role in monitoring the aero-engine concern. It is known that Sir Kenneth left Mr Wilson in no doubt about his serious reservations about the NEB's relations with the Government.

Mr Norman Tebbit, Conservative MP for Chingford, urged Mr Wilson in the House of Commons to appoint an independent relations expert to sort out the "steaming row" over what he described as Lord Ryder's "arrogant interference in the day-to-day running of Rolls-Royce".

Mr Wilson replied: "I totally reject what you have said about Lord Ryder in relation to Sir Kenneth Keith."

Earlier Mr Walter Johnson, Labour MP for Derbyshire, South, suggested that Mr Varley, Secretary of State for Industry, should put the two men together in his office behind locked doors and keep them there until a sensible compromise was reached over the role the NEB is to play in Rolls-Royce affairs.

"From inquiries I have made, there is no intention at all that the NEB would in any way interfere with the day-to-day running or management of Rolls-Royce," he said.

Leading article, page 15

nts Aircraft Bill curbed

British Shipbuilders detailed instructions on how to achieve their own objectives. "It really is unfortunate we could not have heard from Sir Kenneth Keith," Mr Tebbit said.

"It is this sort of gross interference into the management functions of Rolls-Royce by Lord Ryder which has induced Sir Keith into the state of justifiable ill-temper in which we understand he now is."

He accepted that there could be great issues of state in which the Secretary of State might have to give a directive to a corporation.

This was covered in the Bill, but the power of the Secretary of State to direct managers of the corporations on the precise way they should go about the job of management should be deleted.

Mr Neil Carmichael, Under Secretary of State for Industry, said the Government had no intention of "meddling" in the detailed organisational matters of the corporations. "It was intended that the power to give directions on organisational matters should be kept in reserve. Mr Tebbit did not press the matter to a vote."

nter to discuss Maritime cutbacks state shipbuilding body

options—placed originally by a committee headed by Sir Swan and MFC and jointly by Swan and MFC. The group has stressed that the loss of the options poses no immediate threat to jobs, but with orders hard to come by, the possible consequences are causing concern.

The group, which started work on equipping a Type 42 destroyer built by Vickers at Barrow-in-Furness, and last week picked up a Type 42 contract from the Ministry of Defence. The loss of the MFC tank options has also been cushioned by the award of a cruiser involvement contract which is seen as a preliminary to the placing of a contract for an £80m through deck cruiser order by the Ministry of Defence within the next few months.

While this will provide valuable continued employment, the structure of the work is very different on warships than on merchant vessels. Warships are much more labour intensive in terms of the outfitting trades. Once the steelwork element is completed on the warships, Swan faces serious difficulties, unless negotiations with the Russians and Far Eastern interests for further merchant ships materialise.

Local leaders are to meet the northern group of Labour MPs early next month to underline their fears about employment in the longer term. The MFC cancellations had been expected and, for the moment, the unions are more concerned about redundancies in the area's ship repairing industry.

Union leaders believe that there is a strong chance of Swan's being able to pick-up more merchant ship orders soon. Careful study of the company's typically terse statement at the end of last week revealed that it is not cancelling all the equipment dry docks ordered for the nine options. Some were being held to fit in with future requirements and prospects.

Mr George Arnold, Tyne chairman of the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions, said last night that the naval work recently gained or in prospect had lessened the threat. "The situation is better than it was for the immediate future, but it could be bad in the longer term if there are no more orders this year," he added.

Mr Varley, Secretary of State for Industry, yesterday met a delegation representing 500 ship repair workers employed at the Greenock dry dock owned by the state-controlled North East Coast Shipbuilders—on Wearside, who face a threat to their jobs at the end of next month. The company was acquired by the Government in the state takeover of the Court Line groups marine interests.

Mr Varley told the delegation that he had always been the intention of the state-owned company to operate on commercial lines, but he said that he would consider the delegation's request that a working group might be set up to investigate the position of the yard.

ing stations closed oups last year

The trend towards fewer filling stations began in the early 1970s when petrol sales increased steadily year by year. Last year demand for petrol fell by 2.5 per cent and the IOP says demand for 1976 is expected to be at similar levels.

An IOP spokesman said estimates that there would be 6,000 closures during 1976 were "exaggerated". The present intensive competition, allied with numerous economic problems afflicting all industries, could bring some increase in the closure rate but there was no valid reason to predict such an extensive rate in 1976.

The Petroleum Retailers Association said last night that it stuck by its forecast that there would be a severe contraction. There could be as many as 6,000 closures.

The IOP figures show that of the 31,400 sites, only 8,400 were owned by the large oil companies. However, unofficial estimates put the top eight companies' share of the petrol market at between 50 and 60 per cent.

US bankruptcy move against stores group

New York, Feb. 10.—W. T. Grant Company, the multiple stores group, has been told by the official creditors committee that they have decided unanimously that it is in the creditors' best interests to institute proceedings seeking the adjudication of W. T. Grant Company as bankrupt.

At a hearing before Judge Galgaly in the bankruptcy court today W. T. Grant Company told the court that it had not yet decided what to do about the creditors committee decision.

Argentina seeks IMF credits for \$304.5m

Argentina has asked the International Monetary Fund for \$304.5m (about £149m) in credits to meet its balance of payments problem. Mr Emilio Mondelli, economy minister, announced yesterday. He denied that Argentina was seeking a standby loan.

Franc slump fuels parity speculation

By Melvyn Weslake

In total disregard of official denials about impending changes in European currency parities, speculation continued to mount yesterday on the international foreign exchange.

For the first time for 16 months the West German mark climbed to the top of the European joint float, popularly known as the "snake", while the French franc suffered the heaviest pressure since the present bout of currency turbulence was triggered off nearly three weeks ago by the sharp depreciation of the lira.

European central banks in several financial centres were yesterday forced to support the weaker currencies. Officials in Bonn and Brussels have denied in recent days that there was any intention to realign currency parities within the "snake". However, this has failed to dampen widespread speculation that a readjustment is becoming inevitable.

The depreciation of the

Spanish peseta has only strengthened this conviction. Yesterday currency dealers were referring to a "mini crisis" as the French central bank was forced to spend \$350m (nearly £175m) supporting the franc.

This brings total French support in recent weeks to \$1,000m. However, French officials were studiously refraining from making any comment for fear that this would inflame the situation.

There is growing concern that the respective performance of the French and West German economies may be becoming too wide to sustain the present exchange rates between the two countries.

While the recovery in the German economy seems to be taking place fairly smoothly, the possibility that the French balance of payments may swing into deficit this year has been increasingly worrying the exchange markets.

In Frankfurt, the German

authorities were reported to have provided support yesterday for both the French franc and the dollar. Although this support was comparatively light, it was the first time that the West German Federal Bank had taken such action for some time and it only created renewed nervousness.

Official support was also believed to have been given in Frankfurt to the Danish crown which is the weakest currency in the "snake".

Although there is apparent determination in Bonn that the Deutsche mark shall not be revalued, this has not prevented officials stating that if parity changes become necessary, it should be the franc rate which is adjusted.

The danger is that if changes are resisted too long the pressure will succeed in breaking up the "snake", dealing another blow to European Community aspirations for a common monetary policy.

The currency situation is

expected to be discussed when Herr Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, ends a tour of European countries with his semi-annual meeting with President Giscard d'Estaing of France later this week.

This meeting, which is to be held in Nice tomorrow and Friday, has added to exchange market expectations that some kind of parity adjustment deal might be pending.

As well as the support in Paris and Frankfurt, the Dutch had to come to the aid of the Belgian franc yesterday, while in Tokyo, the Japanese central bank was supporting the yen.

Sterling was not directly caught up in the unrest on the currency markets, but its "floating devaluation" against 10 other currencies weakened as a result of the nervous trading elsewhere.

It widened from 30.3 to 30.4 per cent—the worst level ever reached. The pound also fell 10 points against the dollar to close at \$2.0270.

Felixstowe rejects Ferries' bid

By John Brennan

European Ferries, the big cross-Channel ferry operator, is copying up the offer of 150p a share, and presented in the form of shares with a cash alternative—was conditional upon the support of both Felixstowe directors and of the port's employees.

As Felixstowe's directors recommended the docks board's offer last year, Mr Wickenden concedes that he had not expected their unqualified support. But he had hoped "that they would have been a little more neutral".

Nevertheless, Mr Wickenden argues that the port's employees are the key to any bid. "If they are for us we will go ahead."

The ferry group is one of the port's largest users, and already indirectly employs a significant proportion of its labour force.

Mr Wickenden held initial talks with workers' representatives last Thursday, immediately after the proposals were announced, and "got on the same wavelength very quickly".

He has since written to the workers outlining plans for the port and giving undertakings about terms of employment and his intention to press ahead with the expansion of the port's facilities.

In rejecting European Ferries' proposals Felixstowe's directors restate their argument that a state takeover is the most effective way of guaranteeing the port's future. Continued support for the docks board's offer is, they say, the best way to "serve the collective interest of all concerned".

The docks board's private Bill has run into considerable opposition in Parliament, and the Government may have to permit time for a debate if it is to receive Royal Assent by July or August—the date suggested by the docks board.

Until the Bill passes, Felixstowe's shareholders can dispose

of their shares as they wish. The shares dropped 5p to 137p on news of the board's opposition.



Mr Keith Wickenden, chairman of European Ferries, going ahead with bid despite rebuff.

Jensen has possible buyer

By Clifford Webb

A buyer has at last emerged for Jensen, the car company which has been run by a Receiver appointed by the Bank of America more than five months ago.

But completion of the deal is far from certain. The deal is a "certain-proposal" which the prospective new owner will be submitting to Mr Varley, the Secretary of State for Industry, within the next few days.

Mr Varley's deputy, Mr Gerald Kaufman, rejected a joint appeal for financial assistance from Jensen management and unions. But he hinted that government funds might be forthcoming if a buyer could be found.

It is understood that the buyer wants the Government to underwrite Jensen's losses during its first year under new ownership, or alternatively, to provide a low-interest loan.

A purchase price of between £20m and £25m has been reported. Mr John Griffiths, the Receiver, has declined to confirm this.

Last night Mr Michael Williams, a resident representative at Jensen, said: "A possible buyer has emerged. It is a matter of time before the Government will give us every help in preparing this conditional approach."

Clearing bank lending stays depressed

By Christopher Wilkins

Earlier indications that there may have been some tentative upturn in borrowing demand are firmly contradicted by figures from the clearing banks for the six weeks up to January 21.

Figures are particularly difficult to interpret because they cover a period in which substantial tax payments were made and half yearly interest and commission charges were debited to accounts.

A further confusion arises from the changes in the First National Finance Corporation, which ceased to be a listed bank in December and is therefore treated differently in the monthly statement of bank balances. The figures reveal, however, that the London clearing banks were together lending £253m to FNFC. This primarily represents support under the secondary bank rescue operation.

Allowing for these factors, the overall rise in the London clearing banks' lending rose by £230m during the period, and within this total there was a shift from private sector to public sector deposits, in spite of crediting of half yearly interest charges on deposit accounts.

It appears this money went very largely into the discount market in the form of loans, and was supplemented by repayments of some £291m of Treasury Bills and an underlying cutback in interbank lending of some £253m.

Altogether, loans to the discount market rose by £574m, and appear to provide the main reason for a substantial increase in the banks' reserve asset ratios from 13.7 to 14.2 per cent.

The Scottish banks, however, reduced their loans to the discount market as well as cutting back on their Treasury bill holdings. Their reserve asset ratios declined from 14.6 to 13.5 per cent.

With encouraging circumstances in the gilt-edged market, the banks were relatively large buyers by recent standards. The London clearing banks increased their holdings by £102m, while the Scottish clearing banks acquired a further £37m.

Sterling deposits from United Kingdom residents rose by £230m during the period, and within this total there was a shift from private sector to public sector deposits, in spite of crediting of half yearly interest charges on deposit accounts.

Shorts may save Rolls Belfast plant

The "outdoor brightened" test night for Rolls-Royce's Dundonald factory in east Belfast, which the company was to close with the loss of 780 jobs.

Shorts, the Belfast aircraft and missile manufacturers, who were invited to see if it could absorb the factory into its own operations, said a preliminary feasibility study was "sufficiently encouraging to warrant further detailed study."

Shorts would operate the plant, built in 1966 for the production of small high-precision engine parts, as their central machine shop producing aircraft machinery and the type of small components it manufactures now.

The main problem is likely to be the Government's willingness to provide the several million pounds which re-equipment of the factory would require for Shorts' products.

The operation would need about the same number of workers, 780, employed now.

Yen traveller's cheque launched

By Patricia Tisdall

The Thomas Cook travel group will, with the Bank of Japan, jointly launch a Japanese yen traveller's cheque. The cheque is formally issued by the Mitsui Bank. Under Japanese banking regulations a joint venture issue is not permitted.

However, it appears similar and will be distributed in the same way as other Thomas Cook travellers' cheques. Mr David McWilliam, managing director of Thomas Cook Bankers, said yesterday that visitors to Japan would find the new cheques especially convenient.

Business Diary, page 19

Mrs Williams to reveal list of price restraints today

By Ronald Bamber

Mrs Williams, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, is due to unveil her programme today for restricting many consumer items to a 5 per cent price rise ceiling during the next six months.

It is expected that the package, which has been the subject of detailed and protracted negotiations with manufacturers and retailers, will include about 40 items in normal household use and accounting for between 15 and 20 per cent of consumer expenditure.

Last month Mrs Williams told the Commons that some food items would be included in the package, which is regarded as an essential part of the Government's counter-inflation strategy. They are likely to include bread, milk, sugar, packet tea and some biscuits and confectionery.

Among non-food items likely to be included are household textiles and

paper goods, soap, toothpaste, paint, prams, some clothing, tobacco goods and some ranges of clothing.

The scheme for manufacturers came into effect at the start of this month and will begin in the High Street next Monday. Not all the items Mrs Williams hoped to include will be on the list.

Retained negotiations with the Retail Consortium have failed to resolve difficulties in some sectors, especially those producing goods bearing excise duty, such as wines and spirits. There have also been problems on nationalized industry prices.

In her Commons statement, Mrs Williams said the nationalized industries would "make a contribution to the scheme" but only gas and letter post prices are likely to fall within the scope of the voluntary restraint. Retailers have pressed strongly for more state industries to be included.

Co-op budget account

A new budget account has been introduced by the Co-operative Bank. It differs from budget accounts of other banks in charging customers only for money actually borrowed rather than charging fees irrespective of usage.

How the markets moved

Rises	Falls
Atlantic Assets 3p to 38½p	Artisan Profs 8p to 70p
Brown, J. 2p to 54p	Baxters Eps 3p to 31½p
Boots 2p to 136p	Boddingtons 4p to 74p
Courtyards 3p to 160p	BP 3p to 58p
De La Rue 2p to 223p	Brit Am Tob 4p to 355p
Edwards 2p to 22p	BS 13p to 43½p
GKN 2p to 30½p	Hammerston 8p to 37p
Hoechst 10p to 53½p	Kennamir 3p to 58p
Ray's Wharf 4p to 80p	Mercury Secs 5p to 140p
Imperial Grp 3p to 87p	Newman Ind 6p to 52p
Inchcape 8p to 38p	Union Corp 7p to 41p
Steinberg 2p to 15p	Western Areas 7p to 25p
Unilever 2p to 45½p	Wade Pottery 2p to 26p
Vickers 3p to 16p	Wilkins & Mit 2p to 32p

THE POUND	Bank	Bank
Australia \$	1.66	1.60
Austria Sch	38.25	36.25
Belgium Fr	84.25	81.25
Canada	2.01	2.01
Denmark Kr	12.60	12.40
Finland Mkk	7.95	7.79
France Fr	6.95	6.95
Germany Dm	2.30	2.10
Greece Dr	80.00	75.00
Hongkong \$	10.25	9.95
Italy L	168.00	165.00
Japan Yn	635.00	610.00
Netherlands Gld	5.55	5.35
Norway Kr	11.45	11.10
Portugal Esc	62.00	60.00
S Africa Rd	1.25	1.25
Spain Pes	137.50	132.00
Sweden Kr	9.10	8.80
Switzerland Fr	5.35	5.15
US \$	2.07	2.02
Yugoslavia Dn	40.50	37.00

Equities managed a rally in late dealing. Gilt-edged securities steadied after early weakness. Sterling declined by 10 points to \$2.0270. The "effective devaluation" rate was 30.4 per cent.

Gold fell by 50 cents on the day to \$129.50 an ounce. SDR-5 was 1.17064 on Monday, while SDR-6 was 0.571125. Commodities: Reuters' index was at 1217.6 (previous 1212.9). Reports, pages 20 and 21

On other pages

Business appointments	18	Financial news	20, 21
Appointments vacant	6	Share prices	23
Financial Editor	19	Wall Street	23
Letters	18	Bank Base Rates Table	21
Diary	19	Interim Statement:	
Market reports	20, 21	Mining Supplies	19

Prospectus:	18
S. G. Warburg	
Redemption Notices:	
ENEL	20
Esso Overseas Finance NV	21
Company Notice:	
Prescot Commodities	21

BSC to trim labour force on Teesside by more than 6,000

By Ronald Kershaw

More than 6,000 steel jobs are to be cut from the Teesside plant of the British Steel Corporation's programme for manpower reduction. But more jobs will be created as new plant is commissioned at the corporation's development at Redcar.

Announcing the cuts yesterday, the BSC said that during the next two years the division would be seeking to reduce the labour force by 3,200, not including reductions associated with plant closures, which during the same period would account for a further 3,000 jobs.

"The ongoing development at Redcar will provide offsetting new job opportunities, but as new plant is installed within the next two years, the division's aim will increasingly be to commission new

plant with manpower released by extensions to the present manpower reduction programme," the BSC said.

It adds: "The Teesside divisional management considers that its share of the total capital investment in new steelmaking facilities places a particular responsibility upon the division to achieve the highest level of productivity and profitability possible."

It is confident that forced redundancies will be kept to a minimum.

"With cooperation in restructuring jobs, in mobility and flexibility of personnel, it should be possible to realize the manpower reductions proposed by voluntary redundancy, early retirement and normal wastage with limited recourse to other redundancy measures," the BSC says.

World ship orders fall to lowest level since 1972

Orders held by the world's shipbuilders have sunk to their lowest level since 1972, and with orders for large oil tankers being cancelled almost daily, yards throughout the world are faced with critical decisions on jobs in the next few months.

The Dutch government has agreed to aid its shipbuilding industry, and other countries are expected to follow.

Latest year-end statistics produced by Lloyd's Register of Shipping today underline the substantial decline in the industry's global order book. The total fell by nearly 10.4 million tons gross in the final quarter of last year to 82.3 million tons, continuing the steady decline since the peak of 133.4 million tons gross in May, 1974.

The major influence was the cancellation of more than 18 million tons gross (40 million tons deadweight) of tanker tonnage during the year, which cut the total orders pending cancellation or renegotiation for alternative tonnage to about five million tons gross (about 10 million tons deadweight).

Japanese shipyards have borne the brunt of the cancella-

tions and although the industry, with an order book of nearly 31.4 million tons gross, continues to lead the world league table, its order book fell by 6.4 million tons in the final quarter. Only Brazil, South Korea and Poland increased their order books.

In the world table Sweden retained second place. It is followed by the United States, which has traditionally adopted a highly protective attitude towards its shipbuilding industry. The United Kingdom is in fourth place, with an order book of just under 7.5 million tons gross, down by 374,270 tons on the previous quarter.

Lloyd's showed total tonnage launched world-wide in the final quarter of last year, at nearly 9.8 million tons gross, was the highest recorded. Progress figures of high proportions are expected as the peak of the shipbuilding boom in output is reached.

According to the latest survey by E. P. Drewry (Shipping Consultants) the total of firm cancellations and those still subject to negotiation has risen to 50.3 million tons deadweight.

Ideas sought by Customs for cuts in form-filling

So many importers, exporters and agents are having difficulties with documents that the Customs and Excise department last night invited them to suggest ideas for a review of the system, notably cutting the time spent on form-filling.

Documentation procedures, it said, had changed significantly, especially since Britain's entry into the EEC, and there were now a number of special reliefs and facilities available.

Changes were now disseminated only by public notice, and this was ineffective in keeping people informed. Users sometimes missed reliefs.

Japan to join OECD support fund

Japan is to participate in the OECD finance support fund to help advanced nations with payments deficits as a result of the leap in oil prices.

The Government will seek parliamentary approval for ratification of the \$20,000m SDR fund pact next month. The pact was signed in Paris last April by 24 OECD member nations, including Japan, which will put up 2,340m SDRs.—Reuter.

Cheaper automation

A cheaper method of machine-shop automation has come from Plessey Numerical Controls, Poole, Dorset. On a typical capstan-lathe example, it is claimed to give a reduction of 46 per cent in total batch time and 61 per cent in batch cost. Known as the RUC concept, the system consists of a £3,000 controller, and a portable £3,500 "editor" used to programme particular jobs. The system is based on microprocessor technology.

Plea on caravan costs

Britain's caravan industry has cut its labour force by half since 1974 and is losing its grip as leader in the European market, according to the National Caravan Council. The council wants Mr Healey to reconsider in his April Budget the 25 per cent VAT rate on caravans.

Rise in public spending 'must be well below inflation rate'

By Malcolm Brown

Sir Campbell Adamson, director-general of the Confederation of British Industry, told a gathering of bankers yesterday that if the so-called new industrial strategy was to have any real meaning there must be a big cut in public expenditure, even at the expense of more unemployment.

Speaking at the annual dinner of the Bradford and District Institute of Bankers in Bradford, Sir Campbell said this must mean keeping the increase in expenditure well below the rate of inflation.

"Of course this could mean some short-term increase in unemployment, and of course this is to be deplored," said Sir Campbell. "But if we do not tackle this problem of public

expenditure now we are going to have worse and longer-term problems ahead of us."

There would have to be other changes also if the strategy was to have any chance of success. Industry must be allowed to retain more of its own earnings. The minimum amount of profit necessary, said Sir Campbell, should be more than twice as high as that being made at present.

There must also be an attack on inefficiency at all levels. "We must find ways with the TUC to remove restrictive practices and restrain unit costs. We must improve managerial efficiency."

Finally, the Government must stop trying to run everything and legislate for everything. "The tendency of power to corrupt remains very strong."

L & C auditors say they will refute criticisms

By Our Financial Staff

Harmond Banner, now part of Deloitte, is prepared to refute any criticisms made of it before the committee appointed by the Institute of Chartered Accountants to investigate the firm's role as auditors in the London & County Securities affair.

Mr Hugh Nicholson, senior partner of Harmond when the accountancy firm was auditors to the collapsed finance group, said yesterday: "We deem it unfortunate that the Board of Trade inspectors did not see fit to inform us of their criticisms. The inspectors criticised the fact that the firm signed the 1973 accounts without extensive qualifications that the inspectors considered necessary."

Mr Nicholson said the situation had been "bedevilled" by the statements of Mr Robin Atkins, the former audit manager who resigned from Harmond.

Mr Atkins this week accepted assurances from the two Harmond directors that their report did not imply he had agreed with Harmond Banner over L & C.

Brussels hints at using IMF gold for loans

Brussels, Feb. 10.—Gold which the International Monetary Fund is to return to its members could be used by the European Community monetary co-operation fund as reserve assets to provide direct short-term and very short-term financing in the Community, M. François-Xavier Ortoli, the EC Commission president, suggested today.

Under the amended Agreement of the IMF interim committee, one sixth, or about 25 million ounces of IMF gold, is to be returned to members and another sixth to be auctioned.

Addressing the EC Parliament in Strasbourg, M. Ortoli stressed that to achieve internal and external monetary stability, a single body should be set up in the EC to assess decisions relating to credit, liquidity, money, interest rates and exchange rates.

He said the IMF appeared to be best suited to do this.

New rules to protect policyholders

There was a misinterpretation in yesterday's Business News report on "New rules to protect policyholders", dealing with the new Department of Trade regulations governing the valuation of insurance companies' assets for solvency determination.

In future, large single assets, such as property, land or shares, in the hands of companies will not be permitted to exceed a specified percentage of a company's total liabilities for solvency determination. The stated percentages do not relate to the proportion of any single asset which may be included as suggested yesterday.

Business appointments

Changes at Rudolf Wolff

Mr Philip Jevons has been elected deputy chairman of The Rudolf Wolff Group, Mr E. Francis Rolford, the company secretary, has been made managing director of the group.

Mr A. R. M. Aldworth has been made director of Barclays National Bank to succeed Mr F. R. Dolling, who will be returning to London in the latter part of the year to take up an appointment with Barclays Bank International.

Mr J. Dundas Hamilton, deputy chairman of The Stock Exchange, has been appointed a second deputy chairman of the Committee on Invisible Exports, in addition to Sir Charles Rowell who has been deputy chairman since the formation of the committee in 1963. This will take effect from February 15.

Sir George Bishop has been made a director of Ranks Hovis McDougall.

Mr D. W. Munson has joined the board of Howden Group.

Dr M. D. Marais is to become a director of Metal Closures Group on March 1.

Mr Harry Draycott has been named chairman of the Croydon Companies. He succeeds Mr Douglas Walton, who has become chairman of the parent company, Thos W. Walton.

Mr R. William Murray has been elected president of Philip Morris Europe/Middle East/Africa and vice-president of Philip Morris Incorporated.

Mr Albert E. Bellot, Executive vice-president of Philip Morris Europe, has also been elected a vice-president of Philip Morris Incorporated.

Mr Gerry Oord, managing director of EMI Records, UK, and Mr Roy Featherstone, continues as deputy managing director of EMI Records, but in addition he is appointed to the boards of Music for Pleasure and World Records.

Mr L. C. Wood continues as the EMI parent board director responsible for the group's music business throughout the world outside North America and Japan.

Four new directors have been appointed to the United Kingdom board of P.A. International. They are: Mr Gordon Edge, Mr Kenneth Hampton, Mr David Kelly and Mr Leonard Mostyn.

Mr Rodney Shirley has been elected to the board of Counter Agents Middle East and its subsidiary Camel Freight.

Mr R. E. Field, who has been acting director of Sea Airfreight since September 1975, has now been appointed managing director. He has also joined the board of the parent company, Sars.

Mr Geoffrey Rowe has been made a director of Day & Crompton and Mr Geoffrey K. a director of Roycroft Holdings.

Mr David Frith, managing director of Industrial Plant (Combustion), has been elected to the main board of the parent company, Carbollite.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Chrysler's UK role in perspective

From Mr Leslie Huxford, Labour MP for Rugeley

Sir, Many of us with constituents employed by Chrysler supported the Government's recent agreement with that corporation not because it was perfect, but because we believe that Chrysler has a role in a future British motor industry.

We did not favour nationalisation as a solution. That could have caused even greater plant rationalization and loss of jobs. Those who bemoan the £162m cost of the rescue conveniently omit that this represents the Government's maximum potential commitment should the Chrysler agreement providing a breathing space in which the more detailed planning must be spelled out. Putting money into British Leyland and Chrysler will not automatically guarantee the motor industry the nation needs. We have to decide, above all, to what extent we should remain in model production at the smaller end of the range, confronted by the massive capacity of the overseas industry which we should concentrate on those areas in which we have an obvious advantage, like specialist and sports cars, commercials and components.

Despite Ryder, the CPRS study and the Trade and Industry sub-committee reports, we have still not decided these things.

What the critics of the Chrysler rescue must spell out clearly are their full range of alternatives, apart from the employment and balance of payments consequences. If Chrysler had been allowed to collapse, between 6 per cent and 10 per cent of the British market would have been vacated. British Leyland, with customers queuing and production problems, could not have filled it. The importers, with high stocks, stand poised to increase their share.

The only logical alternative to saving Chrysler would have been import controls—the very solution derided by most of the opponents of the rescue.

By all means let the critics chide and deride. But let's stick to the facts and spell out real alternatives.

Sincerely, LESLIE HUXFORD, House of Commons, London, SW1.

February 5.

From Mr David Stoddart, Sir, I found your leading article on Thursday last (February 5) most disturbing. For a you have completely distorted the facts. The dispute nothing whatsoever to do the Government pay poll was concerned with "the for the job".

The packers at Linwood currently in receipt of grade two rate and as the sent Linwood agreement that new jobs should be s into the appropriate grade in the current wage struc would seem the logical i do, to slot the packers transferred from the job plant into the same grade in fact was what was agree in no way does it break pay policy.

If as an example of a the job exercise we take teams "A" and "B" wh their players £220 and £2 respectively. A player tra from concerned B to team A, he retain the rate of £22 week or would he reciev £220 per week being paid new team mates, which mean an increase of £2 week? I leave readers to their own conclusions.

Yours faithfully, D. STODDART, Assistant General Secre Association of Patternma & Allied Craftsmen, 15 Cleveland Road, London NW6 1YA.

February 5.

Too late to reverse 'ridiculous decision' on Thames refinery?

From Captain C. M. Knight, Sir, The decision of Mr Anthony Crosland to grant planning permission for the Burmah Total oil refinery on the marshes at South-east, Surrey, is a most important area for wild fowl. Also, they represent the only unspoiled stretch of the Thames below London, and provide a vital buffer to the inexorable spread of industrialization to the South-east. Surely, as Secretary of the Department of the Environment, should realize that the preservation of an area of such environmental significance must be much more in the national interest.

His decision to override his own inspectors to reject representations of the borough and county planning authorities, and to ignore the pleas of amenity societies and residents, makes a mockery of the democratic process and converts the holding of a public enquiry into an expensive farce.

We hope it is not too late to reverse this ridiculous decision. Yours faithfully, C. M. KNIGHT, Knolling Castle, Cliffe-at-Hoo, Kent, February 5.

Food and drink manufacturers 'ignored' by Community

From Mr Tim Fortescue

Sir, The article by Professor Josling and Mr Harris in Business News on January 9 ("How this year's EEC farm price package breaks new ground") refers to "producers" and "consumers", and makes clear that by "consumers" is meant "households". There is one passing reference—made incomprehensible by, I think, a misprint—to the "food trade", but no other evidence that your two distinguished contributors appreciate that only a very small proportion of the output of "producers" arrives in the hands of "consumers"—by their definition—without the intervention of manufacturers or processors. It is as if they were writing of motor cars without reference to car manufacturers.

Let me give one example of what I mean—there are countless others. Reference is made in the article to the reduction in intervention price for "feed quality wheat", which has led, it is said, to a surplus of durum wheat. If the authors had consulted the millers, who in effect are the sole "consumers" of wheat, they would have learned that there is no practical way of knowing in advance whether a given crop is certain to be "feed-quality" or "bread-making quality", and that there is certainly no surplus of marketable durum wheat in the Community.

The increasingly important part played by food and drink manufacturers in feeding the people is consistently ignored by policy makers and commentators in both London and Brussels. There appears to be a conspiracy of silence to pretend that it is only farmers and housewives who matter. It is not known that the first "consumer" of well over three-quarters of farm produce is industry, and that approximately 50 per cent of the food and drink purchased in a manufactured form? If it is known, why is it not mentioned?

Yours faithfully, TIM FORTESCUE, Secretary General, Food and Drink Industries Council, 1-2 Castle Lane, London SW1E 6DN, February 9.

Clearing banks and exports

From Mr D. A. Roseveare

Sir, I was interested to read Mr Greytokes's remarks (February 5) concerning his difficulty in obtaining clear information from ECGD.

It seems a little unfair to expect the department, busily engaged in arming United Kingdom exporters to meet the challenge of overseas markets to offer at the same time a worldwide advisory service for the "opposition".

Greytokes's right course in seeking clearer export finance would, perhaps, be to approach one of the United Kingdom clearing banks who would be the provider of funds either under a buyer credit fac-

ility or on a supplier basis with ECGD's specific guarantee.

The export finance agency banks maintain daily contact with every level enabling a monitor policy changes the department and assist exporters and overseas banks full advantages very real benefits who scheme offers.

Yours faithfully, D. A. ROSEVEARE, Manager (Export Finance) Williams & Glyn's Bank Limited, 20 Birch Lane, London EC3P 3DP, February 5.

Down to earth, literally, Shell's contribution to N. Farm Safety Year. At Farm, made with the co- tion of the Royal Socie the Prevention of Acc shows us two young e working out how to be dent on the farm that have been avoided if been more accident conc

that it takes 50 million to fill the 240 miles of p. The scale is there, top stings of the first platf tons of space launches

And we are reminded environmental hazards tilt yard where the big and deep depressions jo- just": the anger of the Sea has surely never better pictured.

Down to earth, literally, Shell's contribution to N. Farm Safety Year. At Farm, made with the co- tion of the Royal Socie the Prevention of Acc shows us two young e working out how to be dent on the farm that have been avoided if been more accident conc

that it takes 50 million to fill the 240 miles of p. The scale is there, top stings of the first platf tons of space launches

And we are reminded environmental hazards tilt yard where the big and deep depressions jo- just": the anger of the Sea has surely never better pictured.

Down to earth, literally, Shell's contribution to N. Farm Safety Year. At Farm, made with the co- tion of the Royal Socie the Prevention of Acc shows us two young e working out how to be dent on the farm that have been avoided if been more accident conc

State may finance almost half of £50m private steel plant

By Our Industrial Correspondent

Private sector steelmakers who are trying to set up a £50m iron pellet-making plant could obtain nearly half the cost from state funds.

Although there has been no formal commitment so far by the Department of Industry (the consortium has still to finalize the scale, site and equity finance of the project), the companies involved, which include

Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Dunford-Hadfield and Sheerness Steel, have apparently received a strong indication that state loans, grants and other assistance would cover more than 40 per cent of the costs.

Three possible sites—Immingham, Hartlepool and Newcastle upon Tyne—are now the subject of detailed studies, according to Mr Clancy Schueppert, managing director of the German-owned Sheerness Steel.

It is thought that the Government favours the Hartlepool site because of the redundancies planned in the area by the British Steel Corporation. However, the plant, which would have a capacity of up to 1 million tonnes annually, would only need a labour force of about 100.

The concept has been under study for the past two years, according to the consortium, CoSteel International, being the

most active proponent. Other companies have been considering setting up a similar plant in Scotland.

Mr Schueppert said yesterday: "I am very optimistic and certainly much more progress has been made on this project in the past four months than in the past two years."

The aim is to safeguard private sector supplies of raw materials against delivery difficulties.

All these Notes having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.



British Gas Corporation

(Established under the provisions of the Gas Acts 1948 and 1972)

U.S. \$60,000,000 9 per cent. Guaranteed Notes 1981

ISSUE PRICE 100 PER CENT.

Unconditionally and irrevocably guaranteed by

THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN

and

NORTHERN IRELAND

through

H.M. TREASURY

S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.

Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft

Credit Suisse White Weld Limited

Lazard Brothers & Co., Limited

Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale

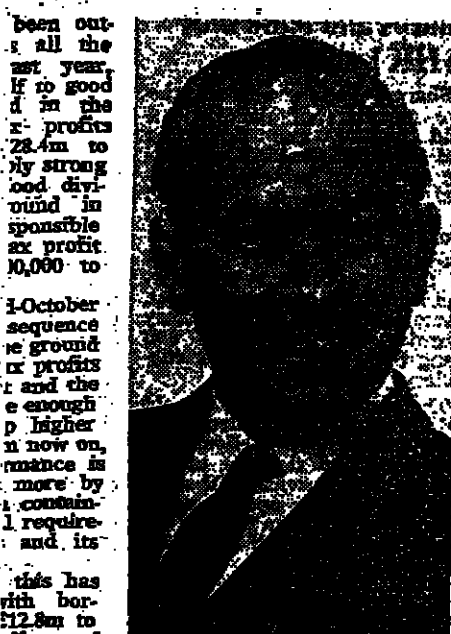
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas

Kidder, Peabody International Limited

N. M. Rothschild & Sons Limited

Algemeine Bank Nederland N.V.	A. E. Ames & Co. Ltd.	Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.	Julius Baer International	Banca Commerciale Italiana
Banco di Roma	Bank of America International	Bank Gutwiler, Kurz, Buechner	Bank Mees & Hope NV	The Bank of Tokyo (Holland) N.V.
Bankers Trust International	Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A.	Banque Francaise de Depots et de Titres	Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez	
Banque Internationale a Luxembourg S.A.	Banque Nationale de Paris	Banque de Neufchatel, Schumacher, Mallet		
Banque Populaire Suisse SA Luxembourg	Banque Rothschild	Banque Worms	Barings Brothers & Co.,	Bayerische Vereinsbank
Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank	Cazeno & Co.	Citicorp International Bank	Compagnie de Banque et d'Investissements	
Credit Commercial de France	Credit Lyonnais	Credit du Nord et Union Parisienne	Creditanstalt-Bankverein	Daiwa Bank N.V.
Richard Daus & Co.	Don norske Creditbank	Deutsche Bank	Dillon, Read Overseas Corporation	Dresdner Bank
Effectenbank-Warburg	EuroPartners Securities Corporation	Goldman Sachs International Corp.	Hambros Bank	Hill Samuel & Co.
Girozentrale and Bank der Osterreichischen Sparkassen	Goldman Sachs International Corp.	Hambros Bank	Hill Samuel & Co.	Kleinwort, Benson
Kreditbank S.A. Luxembourg	Kuhn, Loeb & Co. International	Lazard Freres et Cie	Lazard Freres & Co.	Lehman Brothers
Loeb, Rhoades & Co.	London & Continental Bankers Ltd.	Manufacturers Hanover	Merrill Lynch International & Co.	Samuel Montagu & Co.
Morgan Grenfell & Co.	Morgan Stanley International	The Nikko Securities Co., (Europe) Ltd.	Nomura Europe N.V.	Orion Bank
Paine Webber Jackson & Curtis	Pierstor, Heidring & Pierson N.V.	PKHbanken	Salomon Brothers	J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co.
Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken	Smith, Barney & Co.	Societe Generale	Societe Generale de Banque S.A.	Strauss, Turbault & Co.
Svenska Handelsbanken	Swiss Bank Corporation	Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities)	Vereins- und Westbank	
M. M. Warburg-Briickmann, Wirtz & Co.	Warburg Paribas Becker Inc.	White, Weld & Co.	Williams, Glyn & Co.	Wood Gundy
	Yamaguchi International (Europe)			

Imps outstrips expectations



Sir Arthur Norman, chairman of De La Rue, a strong advance in expert sales.

De La Rue continues to improve quarter by quarter, so that despite a very poor start, prospects for its 1976 are good. Third quarter pre-tax profits were £3.1m, against £1.4m in the second quarter and just £0.7m in the first quarter. The key to this continuing improvement is exports, which were worth £10.3m in the third quarter or around 36 per cent more than in the first quarter of this year. This reflects some exceptionally good security printing—banknotes—contracts for overseas countries, the timing of which is giving maximum benefit in the second half.

Formica sales, meanwhile, have been on improving steadily across the board. Overseas companies' earnings from this product have clearly improved again as the return to a debit position on minorities in the third quarter after a credit in the first half, shows. The improvement in margins on this side, too, seems to indicate that De La Rue is getting a grip on costs. Crossfield Electronics, which delivered United Kingdom profits in the first half, is not yet back in profit but should be in the current quarter.

A repeat of third quarter profits in the final period would produce pre-tax profits of about £8.4m for the year against £8.3m last year. On that basis the prospective p/e ratio is a fairly undemanding 8½ at 23p and the yield 8 per cent. The shares could show short-term gains relative to the market.

Nine months: 1975-76 (1974-75)
Capitalization £33.8m
Sales £87.8m (£72.2m)
Pre-tax profits £5.23m (£5.84m)

Thos Ward Funding capital spending

The only real surprise in yesterday's 14p 3 rights issue was that it took so long coming. Ever since new management there decided to 're-orient' the company away from low profitability engineering towards the construction sector, it has been a

been out of all the

to go good

at the

profits

24.4m to

strong

dividend

in

profit

10,000 to

10 October

sequence

ground

profits

and the

enough

now on

notice is

more by

contain

require

and its

this has

with bor-

12.8m to

effects of

higher

dividend

the

year's

£366.7m

it their

been re-

place of

debt

ments

ments

by less

than the

increased

working

paid last

increased

5m; but

it is

prior to

ling out

its results

its major

commitment

stability

another's

view of the

year's

is, even

in paper

looked for

concentra-

upon its

fin

British

swelling

in at the

case, yield

are sought

for the

(£73.5m)

p (5.2p)

44p

the to go

for the

J. Sains-

bury's

teach

a setback

in impact

share

ged, 123p

dy fallen

since

ortfall at

increasing

184p.

ooks vul-

of around

for the

p/e ratio

story in the

prob-

which

Commis-

report is

not over-

an excep-

consumer

is losing

also most

are open-

share

planning

stating

new

ate which

retained

Christopher Wilkins, Banking Correspondent, discusses the debate over letters of credit

Controversy in the banking parlours

It is traditional, in the discreet world of banking, for differences to be sorted out in private in a reasonably gentlemanly manner. So it can be taken that feelings must run very high indeed before banks indulge in the kind of open squabbling that is at present raging between Creditanstalt-Bankverein, Austria's biggest bank, and a London-based consortium of banks headed by Singer & Friedlander.

The interest in the case, however, extends beyond the immediate excitement of the public row over whether or not Creditanstalt should pay \$20.7m under the terms of three letters of credit as Singer says it should. At issue is the whole question of a banker's obligation to the international banking community of the use of letters of credit as mechanisms for financing trade.

Many bankers believe that if Creditanstalt can sustain its right not to pay it will do nothing short of killing off the letter of credit as an effective instrument. How justified is this fear?

A first point to note about the letters of credit is the general understanding that its viability depends upon proper documentation and not upon any underlying trade transactions.

Typically, it works like this: a buyer wishes to buy some goods and finds a seller; from the placing of the order it takes, say, a year for the goods to be produced and dispatched. During this time the seller wants some certainty that he will eventually be paid, but the buyer does not want to tie up capital, preferring to pay only when the goods have actually been sent; the buyer therefore approaches his bank and gets it to open a letter of credit in favour of the seller; the letter states that the seller will be

paid by the bank provided he can produce various documents demonstrating that the goods have been dispatched as agreed; once it has got the documents, the bank is then reimbursed by the buyer.

This broadly is what should have happened in the disputed Creditanstalt-Singer deal, with several refinements. The buyer was a Yugoslav state agency called Interimpex. The seller was a Dutch concern, A. M. Aronson.

For various reasons, mainly relating to restrictions in Yugoslav law on giving letters of credit for more than six weeks, it suited the two parties to the deal through two Austrian intermediaries, Austro-Warren and AWT, which is controlled by Creditanstalt.

It was these intermediaries, whose role in the deal was to buy pharmaceuticals from Aronson and sell them at the same time to Interimpex, who introduced Creditanstalt into the picture. Creditanstalt issued three letters of credit (for \$9.7m, \$7.1m and \$3.9m) in Aronson's favour. Aronson subsequently assigned the rights under these letters to the consortium of 11 banks in return for cash.

Meanwhile, on the Yugoslav side of the deal it was intended that a letter of credit would be opened on behalf of Interimpex by Jugobanka a month before the Creditanstalt letter matured, and to cover themselves against this not happening, the intermediaries took on insurance with Garant, a Russian insurance company.

Everything seemed straightforward and well covered until delays occurred on the Yugoslav side and, during September last year, it finally emerged that as far as Interimpex was concerned—and for no clear reason—the deal was off. Previously unknown to the banks and to Garant, it emerged that Inter-

impex had not been acting on its own behalf, but as agent for Aronson.

In these circumstances Garant declared the insurance arrangements void. It subsequently transferred, when the Aronson-Singer deal was inspected in Zurich, that the specified goods were not present.

This, briefly, is the background to the legal dispute which has now arisen between Creditanstalt and Singer. Singer had the documents which related to the shipment of the goods by Aronson. The documents were due to be presented in the case of two of the letters (for \$9.7m and \$3.9m) in October for payment in December. In the other case (\$9.7m) the presentation and the payment were due to take place in December.

Presenting was duly made, but Creditanstalt is refusing payment. It is not, however, disputing that the documents are in order.

Non-payment in these circumstances is what has so incensed outside bankers. The basis for their concern is that, on the face of it, non-payment entails a breach of the fundamental assumption that it is the documentation which counts, not the trade deal.

The legal position certainly seems reasonably clear cut according to *The Commercial Law of International Commerce*, written by Philip W. Thayer in 1933. "The actual documents may conform exactly to the requirements of the letter of credit, yet the goods themselves may not correspond to the documents; and for that reason may not be represented by them. In the case of O'Meara v The National Park Bank (1924), it was held that the interest of the issuing bank is purely in documents and not at all in goods, so that if the goods are superficially correct the bank is obligated to accept them with-

out reference to the actual goods themselves".

How, if this is established, can Creditanstalt escape payment? It does not, after all, deny that the documents are in order.

The bank's claim rests on its allegation that the one exception to normal practice is if fraud can be proved. On the one hand, it points to the packing cases themselves and their contents, and also alleges that the true nature of the deal involving Aronson and Interimpex was concealed, and that since assumptions about that deal provided the basis upon which Austro-Warren and AWT came into it in the first place, the whole transaction should be treated as void.

Once this situation had come to its attention, Creditanstalt claims, it would have been quite wrong for it to go ahead and pay. This would have jeopardized the interests of its original customers in the deal, namely the two intermediaries.

There is some legal support for this view. It is widely accepted that bankers cannot be forced to pay against documents if they believe them to be false. On this basis the obligations of all the parties to the transaction could be regarded as nullified.

Case law in support of this principle is slight, but there is one important case involving *Steyn v Schroder Banking Corporation* in New York in 1941. The court ruled that it would be a most unfortunate interference with business transactions "if a bank was obliged, or even allowed to go behind the documents at the request of the buyer and enter into controversy as to the quality of the goods shipped".

But, it went on, where the seller's fraud is "called to the bank's attention before the draft and documents have been

presented for payment, the principle of the independence of the bank's obligation under the letter of credit should not be extended to protect the unscrupulous seller".

The new claim introduced into this equation by Creditanstalt is that the seller's position in such circumstances should extend also to a third party taking on the seller's letter of credit. Its justification is that the letter, in this case, was "fraudulent" and that the consortium's rights amounted, therefore, to "no more than those to which Aronson was entitled. Such an intervention may well prompt a closer review by banks of the whole issue of transferability."

It is clear from this that the timing of information coming to the bank is all-important. Creditanstalt's claim is that it first became aware of the full situation in September. The documents were not presented until the following month and payment was not due until two months after that.

Unless radically opposed positions can somehow be reconciled and compromise be reached, the issue will now be fought through the Austrian courts. If Singer loses, it will then have to bring claims against the participants in the deal for recovery of the consortium's money. If Creditanstalt loses, it will be up to the intermediaries to claim.

But at the bottom of the point is that Creditanstalt is not trying to question the assumptions that underlie letters of credit, and to that extent banks can sleep easy. But whatever happens, there will doubtless be more tightening up of procedures, and there may well be more insistence that bankers' drafts should be more commonly employed to give extra protection in the documentation attaching to letters of credit.

Australia's change of heart over its offshore gas fields

The change of government in Australia has revived oil company interest in the North-west Shelf, the vast offshore area of Western Australia where large gas fields were discovered six years ago.

When the Australian Labour Party was returned to power in early 1972, Woodside-Burnham and its partners appeared poised to spend hundreds of millions of pounds to exploit the fields. However, increasingly hostile policies introduced by the new government, and confusion over federal and state rights in offshore areas brought such plans to a standstill.

By early last year there were serious doubts whether gas from the fields would ever be used. This was because development costs had soared (as they have in the North Sea) and there seemed no end to government obstruction.

In the last months of Labour's reign there was a marked softening in its attitude towards private exploration companies, and strong hints that exports of liquefied natural gas would be permitted from 20,000 tonnes a year, a reversal of earlier policy.

The conservative coalition now in power in Australia has quickly reassured the companies with interests in the area that they will receive every encouragement to develop the gas fields.

The main fields are held by a consortium consisting of Woodside-Burnham (nominally an Australian company, but with a major holding by Burnham Oil with 50 per cent and Shell, BP and Asiatic, each with 16 2/3 per cent).

The prime target for development would be the giant North Rankin field, about 90 miles off the northern coast of the state, with an estimated 200,000 million cubic metres of gas under 4,200 ft of water. Two other smaller fields could be exploited later.

Even the first phase will require a huge injection of capital—\$A200m (about £121m) for the first production of 200,000 tonnes a year for a submarine pipeline and shore facilities.

A 1,000-mile offshore pipeline to southern Australia for processing and carrying liquefied natural gas to overseas buyers, could bring the total cost to more than \$A1,500m. The earliest the project could be completed would be 1981.

Australia, while it has a very high level of capital formation for its 13 million people, would be hard-pressed to launch the venture alone. The key is to find big, and profitable, overseas markets for its LNG (liquefied natural gas) exports, which would absorb about half the initial production from the North Rankin field.

That would come from one platform (about 20 million cubic metres a day), with something like nine million cubic metres being used to produce two million tonnes of LNG a year.

This would be a fairly small part of the world trade in LNG expected by the early 1980s. However, Australian companies expect that with the building of further production platforms on the shelf, and with more gas discoveries likely, Australian exports of LNG could be built up to 10 million tonnes a year in the next decade or so.

The Labour Government had been reluctant to permit such sales because of Australia's shortage of hydrocarbons. But the Australian oil industry's attitude (presumably endorsed by the new government) is that its resources are unevenly distributed. The country is well off for gas, but potentially short of oil (it produces about 70 per cent of its needs, but this position will deteriorate rapidly unless new fields are found soon).

Thus, those in favour of LNG sales argue, Australia can "trade off" its plentiful gas, as exports, against mounting imports of oil to avoid running down foreign reserves.

The Japanese are the likely buyers of Australia's LNG, although Australia has to regain its place as a potential seller after being completely written off during Labour's anti-oil overseas sales.

Japan will need 20 million tonnes of the gas annually by

1980 and as much as 42 million tonnes by 1985. It is not likely to be able to fill its needs in the next five years, but there are many important proposals in a number of countries that could rapidly make up the deficit before 1985.

Here lies the key to the Australian producers' success: they must bring their fields into production as soon as possible, to be ahead of a mounting number of possible competitors.

There are other signs that offshore exploration will fare better in the new government. Woodside-Burnham group recently made a very promising find of oil and gas. Further drilling is needed, but it could provide yet another commercial field close to those already found.

If oil is available in commercial volume (and the test well flowed at a higher rate than any other in Australia) it could provide a quick cash flow to help with gas development.

Another promising structure is now being drilled. Six hundred miles to the south, three groups of companies (including Shell, Esso and leading Australian firms) are seeking permits to explore a highly prospective area around the Abolition Islands.

West Australian Petroleum (a consortium of international and Australian companies) already produces oil and gas from the shelf, and has a field under Berrow Island, on the North West Shelf, it hopes to develop a gas structure below the oil, and later, when gas from an offshore area is a few miles away.

All these ventures face large difficulties—the high rate of inflation in Australia (though it is slackening), and problems in marshalling capital and securing guarantees for both domestic and overseas sales.

But there is an atmosphere of optimism that has not existed for years. Woodside-Burnham and its partners hope that a favourable decision on North Rankin development may be made later this year.

John McIlwraith

The peseta: how much of a holiday fillip?

The devaluation of the peseta on Monday could give a much needed lift to the package holiday industry but it may not be as great as first appearances suggested.

So far, summer holiday bookings, especially for popular Spanish destinations like Benidorm, have been disappointingly low. A surge in sales experienced by some companies around Christmas appears to have petered out.

By the second week in February tour operators usually assess the volume of trade for the year fairly accurately. The latest reports needs before the devaluation announcement are much less buoyant than those made earlier.

Last week British Airways which with the Sovereign and Enterprise inclusive tour schemes is probably the third largest in the field, drastically revised downwards its previous sales forecasts. The new forecasts are for an overall growth rate on 1975 of between nil and 2 per cent in package holiday sales compared with an earlier figure of 5 per cent.

Thomson Holidays, the largest of the tour operators since the collapse of Court Line's Clarksons and Horizon subsidiaries in 1974, has been offering £5 and £10 discounts off early season holidays. It says, however, that its overall bookings are close to target. It has made no change in its predictions for a nil to 5 per cent increase in total trade.

Harder hit has been Cosmos, standing second in the tour operators' league table, which specializes in low budget holidays. Mr. Wilf Jones, managing director, said yesterday that bookings were between 2 and 3 per cent below a target which was set at only 1 per cent higher than 1975.

Destinations where bookings were most disappointing were Spain's resorts on the Costa Brava and the Costa Blanca. Mr. Jones attributed the poor figures here to high unemployment levels and worry about

the security of their jobs among people who would normally have booked their summer holidays by now.

Another possible factor is the impact on bookings of Spain's uncertain political situation.

Of Britons who spend their holidays abroad (and these, incidentally, are only about 12 per cent of the total) about 60 per cent take package tours and 40 per cent travel independently. The Spanish market is, however, particularly heavily dominated by package tours as far as Britons are concerned.

Any improvement in exchange rates between the pound sterling and the peseta has direct relevance for a large section of the British package holiday trade. In the present rather gloomy holiday climate this week's 11 per cent devaluation by Spain is particularly welcomed.

However, welcome as it is, it is probably not enough to more than tip the holiday booking scales in Spain's favour away from Italy and Greece. Both these countries had benefited slightly at Spain's expense from devaluations which took place last month.

The consensus is that since the devaluation merely takes the peseta exchange rate back to where it stood a year ago it will probably not be sufficient to make people take holidays who otherwise would not have done so.

As Mr. Jones points out, the effect on many tour operators' prices will be to bring them back to the advertised level. In some instances it may mean refunds of £1 a head or so. But in others it will merely wipe out the likelihood of surcharges which would have been about £4 on, say, a £100 Spanish holiday.

The biggest impact will be on the discretionary spending power of holidaymakers where, of course, the effect is immediate.

Patricia Tisdell

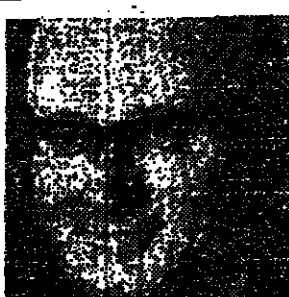
Business Diary: Cook's Fisher • Next best seller?

ish chief troubled group is one of its yet—the ny's head to Peter-

ok's from Midland, as so far upon, the the firm's tes which th econo- oars.

day, with over £1m to begin- ing at the the move reet head- its such as en in a ny back-

ng himself inter- nary them. He in moving if the cost over-gene- its, read when, discussions error to all- ying that longer con- financial min- imizing ion allow- of possible



Tom Fisher.

This was given point this week when, in another context unconnected with the move, 40 Cook's freight workers operating in different parts of the country were told they were not wanted.

Relocation talks concern a £400 a year London allowance which, under the original arrangements, would have been scaled down over 20 years or so for staff willing to make the move. Fisher estimates that would cost the company around £5,000 a head, and would be unfair to people recruited locally.

The move ran into trouble from the start, with many staff refusing to head for Peterborough at any price. They were then offered similar jobs in London, which Fisher says are not now always available, while

Cook's had to go ahead with recruiting and training a larger local staff at the new offices.

Last chapter

It could be a scene from a romantic novel—our hero and heroine unable to face the dispersal of the home which which they fell in love but can no longer keep.

Such, however, is the scene today at the auction of the contents of Bortham Hall, conspicuously absent from which will be Michael Ward Thomas and his wife Evelyn Anthony.

Neither Thomas, who is Selection Trust's executive director for United Kingdom and European business, nor Miss Anthony, a successful popular novelist, will see their collection of English and Continental furniture under the hammer.

But if fans of Miss Anthony are not to see her if they attend today's sale, they will get the next best thing. Miss Anthony told Business Diary's Rose Davies yesterday that the Tudor hall at Thaxted, Essex, was where she wrote many of her books. Under another name, it crops up in one of them, *The Legend*, a spy thriller.

The Thomases have lived in Bortham Hall for nine years. They opened it to the public

successfully

Chartered Surveyors · Estate Agents
London Leeds Paris Nice Frankfurt

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 26

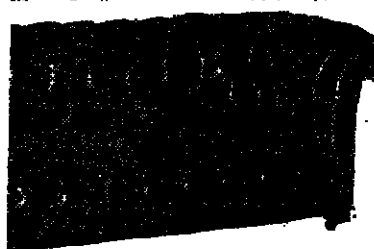
FIRE '76-FURNITURE '76-FURNITURE '76-FURNITURE '76-FURNITURE '76-FURNITURE '76-FURNITURE '76-FURNITURE '76

R.C. Productions Ltd.Manufacturers of  Period Furniture

TELEPHONE BRIGHTON 735671
MELLOWCRAFT WORKS
 COLERIDGE STREET
 HOVE, SUSSEX BN3 5AA



of furniture made by our Sussex craftsmen featuring
 rving and waxed finish can be seen on **Stand No. F14A**
Earls Court Furniture Exhibition today until Sunday.
 15th February, 10-8 p.m.

Reflection

of Fine English Period Furniture
 id, Rainham, Essex, RM13 9XU
 inham 57413, 57414, 56091
 nge on Stand No. G49C at the Earls
 today until Sunday, 15th February,
 10 a.m.-8 p.m.

JUDGEON LTD.

illustrate a small part of our large
 furniture, which can be made to any
 cription. In order to help you with
 a catalogue and price list can be sent
 location to our address below.

CE, LONDON, SW3. TEL. 589 6291-2

TEIN 1895 77 YEARS OLD THIS YEAR

exhibition of finest lounge
 made in Great Britain
 n show now at our show-
 It is free to see at your

ROAD, E.C.2. TEL: 01-739 9055
 9pm. MON-FRI 9am-6pm. EASY PARKING

Brianco the originators of unit furniture

Established over
 21 years
 Delivered promptly
 from stock
 The versatile way
 to start, or improve
 your home

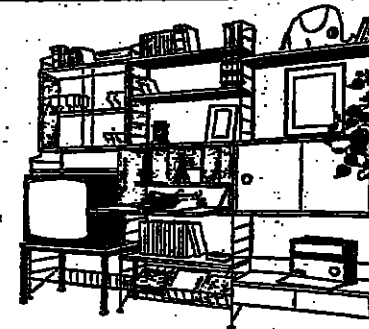
Selection from the range of
 14 ladders

Some of the cabinets
 and shelves

Send for new full
 colour brochure and
 price list

Brianco, Dept. T1: 29 Norton Folgate,
 Whitechapel, London E1 6DG
 tel: 01-247 8884

or pay us a visit, either at the London showroom above
 or factory showroom
 London Rd., Copford, Colchester, Essex, tel: (0206) 211299



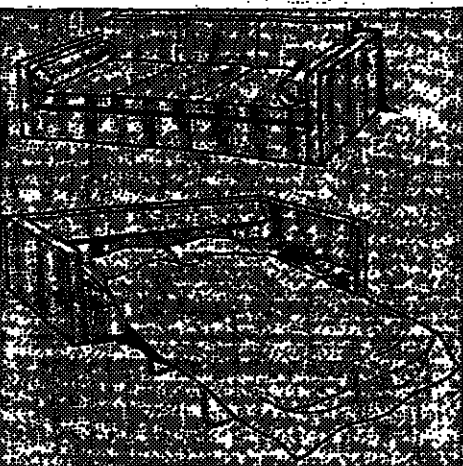
Some typical Brianco applications

Well mounted
 book shelf

Floor/wall
 bookshelf

Sturdy ladders
 with cabinets

The petant
 clip

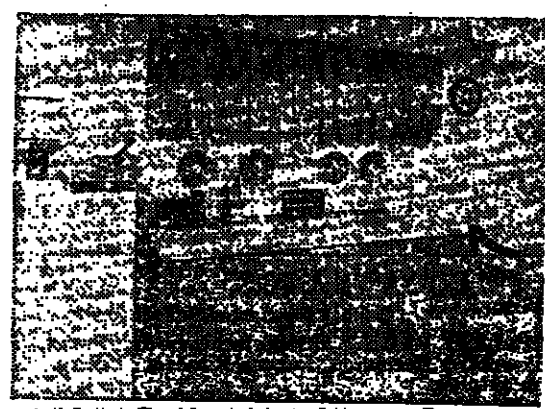
SOFA BED SPECIALISTS

THIS SHOWS ONLY ONE TEMPTRESS FROM OUR
 EXCLUSIVE RANGE OF DUAL PURPOSE SOFAS STARTING
 FROM £170. COME AND SEE US AT
 623 KINGS ROAD, SW6
 or ring us for further details at 01-736 4840 10 a.m.-5.30 p.m.

PETER GURNER
DOES AMAZING THINGS IN OTHER

PEOPLE'S
 BATHROOMS
 plush
 flush

WHERE BEAUTIFUL BATHROOMS BEGIN
PETER GURNER DESIGNS LTD
 27 SACKVILLE STREET, LONDON, W1
 TELEPHONE 01-437 7677

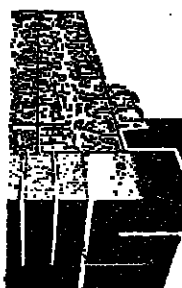
Anderida
kitchens

combine the beauty of natural woods with the stability of
 modern laminates. Made-to-fit by craftsmen.
BUNTING WOODWORKING,
 North Lane, South Street,
 Faversham, Kent ME13 9NN
 Tel: Boughton (Kent) 409 for brochure

FURNITURE EXHIBITION

20%-50% Discount
 on Most Makes of
 furniture on show

**£500,000 of Carpets, electrical
 goods and furniture in stock**



Also gas appliances, bicycles,
 baby carriages, radios and TVs.

**Direct
 Wholesale Suppliers**

RUSSELL PARADE
 GOLDERS GREEN ROAD, N.W.11
 (NEAR A&A, CENTRA)

TEL 01-455 0101
 ALSO AT CROYDON & LUTON

HOLLOWAY FURNITURE CO. LTD.

PRESENTS



**DEDECKER SOLID OAK
 KITCHENS FROM
 BELGIUM**

The ultimate in kitchen
 luxury at a price everyone
 can afford.

Unsurpassed quality and
 service.

in and see us at 524-548 Holloway Road, N.Y. 01-272 0096
 or The Ideal Home Exhibition Stand No 107

HIGHEST QUALITY LOWEST PRICES

AT LONDON'S LEADING REPRODUCTION FURNITURE CENTRE



**BARGAINS
 FOR ALL
 NO DEPOSIT
 EASY TERMS**

CENTRE REPRODUCTIONS OPEN SUNDAY 9.30-5.30
 59 GREAT EASTERN ST LONDON EC2 01-739 7270 MON-FRI 9.30-6



The GILES GROUP of COMPANIES are pleased to offer

15% OFF Any item ordered from
 the **INTERNATIONAL
 FURNITURE EXHIBITION**
 at **EARLS COURT** !!!

SEND or PHONE your order
 (0622) 70437

Giles Head Office:
 Forstal Road Aylesford Maidstone, Kent.
 BRANCHES- MAIDSTONE, DARTFORD, CHATHAM, FULBRIGHT WELLS

There really is no comparison top quality at lowest prices



Huge selection of leather upholstery and dralon 3 piece suites and dining room furniture

A Special Message to all Repro-Lovers!

Dear Friends and Customers,

In under two years you have helped me to become one of the most famous repro-dealers in Britain. For this I shall be eternally grateful.

To show my appreciation, I will supply from my new 10,000 sq ft showrooms a superb range of quality Regency furniture, and leather and dralon upholstery to you at direct from factory prices which will give my competitors nightmares. Also, of course, my famous personal service. Yours sincerely

Karl Tosser
 "Furniture Extraordinaire"

12 different styles of chairs



STOP PRESS
 SUPERB QUALITY
 LOUIS XV 3 PIECE SUITES



£495.00



OPEN DAILY 10 a.m.-5 p.m.
 62 FORE ST., EDMONTON, N.18

01-807 3132

Closed all day Thursday

SUNDAY VIEWING 10 a.m.-2 p.m.

Trade Enquiries Welcomed

Time's running out if you're going to get these fantastic bargains!
UP TO 50% PRICE CUTS AT room for living**KITCHENS!**

BARGAIN OF BARGAINS

SIEMATIC Display Kitchens

All ranges available

50% OFF

DILUSO Italian-style-Luxury

25% OFF

PLUS SCORES OF FURNITURE & UPHOLSTERY BARGAINS!

BEDROOMS!

STRACHAN 8' run. Floor
 to ceiling. FOR ONLY £188

20% OFF Chests and Strachan Plan too!

8' RUN OF BRANDED FITTED ROBES £67.95



SPACEFITTA 15% OFF!

LIVING ROOMS!

MARSTA (teak)

3 bays were

£191.10

NOW

£143.33

*Assemble units to your own requirements. Many pieces available.

ALL OTHER

WALL STORAGE SYSTEMS

25% OFF

TEAK, ROSEWOOD AND WHITE

Sunday viewing Bushey Heath 10am-12.30pm. Late nights all stores Thursday (8pm).
 40 Wigmore Street, London W1 Tel: 01-486 3351
 78-80 High Road, Bushey Heath, Herts. (between Stanmore and Watford). Tel: 01-950 6945
 111-115 New Zealand Avenue, Walton-on-Thames. Tel: 41438

Wharfside Furniture Supplies Ltd.

OFFER DIRECT TO THE PUBLIC

**TOP QUALITY
 DANISH FURNITURE**

CLEARED THROUGH CUSTOMS IN ORIGINAL
 PACKING CASES—COME AND SEE FOR
 YOURSELF OUR FANTASTIC VALUES

**Both Warehouses open this Sunday
 9 am-2 pm**

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY OR STORED FREE OF
 CHARGE UNTIL REQUIRED. Write for brochures and
 price lists.

London: 66 Buttesfield St. (off Pittfield St.) Nr. Old
 Street Station, N.1. Tel. 01-253 3206. Mon-Fri. 9.00
 a.m.-5.00 p.m. except Monday late night opening until
 8.00 p.m. ILFORD: 49 Ilford Lane, Ilford, Essex.
 Tel. 01-478 7546 Mon-Fri. 10.00 a.m.-6.00 p.m. except
 Wednesday late night opening until 8.00 p.m.

HOW REPRODUCTIONS

MAHOGANY DESK

Brass Fittings and Trimmings.

Silver Top with Gold Tooling.

Choice of 3 sizes from

£116 inc. VAT.

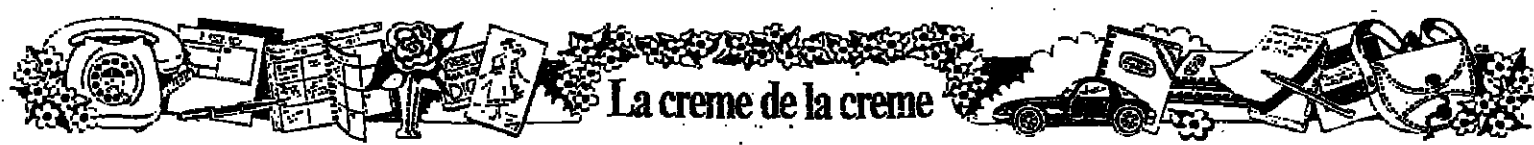
Top Quality - Personal Service

For full range of furniture and

further information, call at

17-18 THE PARADE, BRIGHTON RD., BURGHEATH

SURREY Tel. 59221/2 or 01-482 3684 (eves.)



Charles Barker Recruitment Confidential Reply Service

Please send full career details and list separately companies to which we should not forward your reply. Write the reference number on the envelope and post to our London office, 30 Farmington Street, London EC4A 4EA.

Chairman's Secretary

£3000+

Our client, an international City banking house, is looking for a highly experienced personal secretary for the Chairman. The successful candidate must be well educated, pleasant and socially adroit. With a good command of English and fast shorthand speeds. Working knowledge of a second European language would be an advantage.

Applicants, who should be between 28 and 35 years old, will be expected to have good organising ability and an excellent memory. The willingness to work unsocial hours - often through lunchtime - will be valued no less highly than other aspects of office efficiency.

The salary for this appointment is negotiable, but will not be less than £3,000 per annum.

Reference 1359.

UP TO £3,500

For Secretary to Vice President
Hayes

Avis, the fast moving international car rental company, is looking for an experienced Secretary aged at least 27, with extremely good shorthand and audio typing skills.

This is a demanding and absorbing position for a person who enjoys responsibility and who would run the office during the Vice-President's frequent overseas visits.

In addition to a job with involvement and responsibility, we can offer a salary of £3,000+ and benefits include a subsidised restaurant and 3 weeks' holiday. Our modern offices are situated right opposite Hayes B.R. station and a wide selection of buses pass outside our door.

For more information write or phone Helen Williams, Personnel Department, Avis Rent-A-Car, Trident House, Station Road, Hayes, Middlesex. Tel. 01-848 8755.

MANAGER DESIGNATE (FEMALE/MALE) OF MARKET RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT in the City of London of old established Exporters of Heavy Engineering Equipment.

QUALIFICATIONS:
Good educational background. Some basic experience in Export work. A live imagination. The applicant does not need shorthand, but must be able to compose and type own letters, which he/she will be responsible for and will sign.

The applicant would receive careful training and full support from a friendly staff used to working as a team. A very adequate salary is negotiable.

Reply please to: Alan T. Day
Railway Mine & Plantation Equipment Ltd.
Imperial House, Dominion Street,
London EC2P 2AS

SECRETARY

Excellent Salary

The Taxation Consultant of a progressive West End Organisation requires an intelligent, experienced

AUDIO SECRETARY

Shorthand an advantage, but not essential

Previous experience of the Legal Profession advantageous. This is an interesting position for an active and conscientious career-minded person. Fringe benefits include paid overtime, 4 weeks' holiday, BUPA, and L.V.s.

'Phone 487 5821

and ask for Barbara Tapkins

COMPETENT SECRETARY

Required by
Assistant General Manager

of an international insurance group with pleasant offices in Cannon Street.

This high level position requires first-class skills (including audio) but a willingness to take an interest in our business and the ability to organize are more important than high speeds. In addition to normal secretarial duties there are some administrative responsibilities.

The salary offered is £3,000 plus luncheon vouchers. For further information, please telephone:

VIRGINIA WOOD

01-236 0312

PARTNERS' SECRETARY

A leading management consultancy firm with modern offices adjacent to Moorgate Station is looking for a Secretary for two of their partners. The work is interesting and varied and applicants should be well-educated with first-class secretarial experience. Excellent salary, plus L.V.s, three weeks' holiday rising to four weeks after three years.

Please write to or telephone:
Mrs. S. W. Allen, Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co., Fourth Floor, Austral House, Basinghall Avenue, London, EC2V 5EU-608 8888, Ext. 349.

CENTACOM

Need above average Secretaries, Auditors and Typists for long and short term temporary positions.

Centacom Temp's act as our Public Relations Representatives wherever they go. In return for the good service we give, you give us the names of your secretaries who are available for work. We will be glad to see you, and we will be glad to see you. Why not call in for coffee and chat? You will be glad to see us.

Joan Greenwood, 223 Kensington High St., W.8. 027 6222, or 1910, 1911, 357 Strand, W.C.2. 026 2875.

GERMANY

STENOGRAPHER

(Early 20s) of English mother tongue, required for report division of international firm in Frankfurt. This is an excellent opportunity for someone with very good stenographic skills who will improve her skills in Germany and earn a good salary of £4,000 p.a.

MULTILINGUAL SERVICES
22 Charing Cross Road,
London W.C.2.
01-836 5794/5.

Secretary-Typist

£2,800

required for
City office of Marine Superintendent.

Please phone:
01-283 1881, ext. 18.

YE GODS

Do you mean to say you paid 80 guineas for that? Tasty little job for a Secretary to assist the M.D. of a great Portland S. Fashion House.

Salary £3,000.
ACORN 423 2964
79 New Bond St., W.1.



Wellcome

SECRETARY to Personnel Manager -International Services-

We are an international pharmaceutical company with our head office situated close to King's Cross, Euston and St. Pancras Stations. A senior secretary is required in the busy personnel office for our Personnel Manager (International Services). Previous experience in personnel work would be an advantage together with an interest in the problems of International Staff movements. Candidates ideally aged 25 plus must possess fast accurate shorthand and typing.

Salary not less than £2,900 per annum plus excellent conditions of employment including a subsidised restaurant and four weeks' holiday. 35 hour week on flextime.

Please write to Group Personnel Department (GS), The Wellcome Foundation Limited, 183 Euston Road, London, N.W.1, or telephone 01-587 4477, ext. 332.

A SENIOR APPOINTMENT

in a fast moving and interesting environment



City
**SECRETARY TO
SENIOR DIRECTOR**
circa £3,000

MAJOR MERCHANT BANK

Applications are invited from experienced Secretaries aged from 23 to 30 who would appreciate the opportunity of working closely with a Senior director responsible for developing and maintaining business contacts. The ability to liaise effectively with clients is of the utmost importance as is an up-to-date knowledge of special and current affairs. The successful candidate will be involved in a certain amount of personal work making travel arrangements and hotel bookings and will be willing to take responsibility during the Director's frequent periods of absence.

The usual attractive banking benefits include L.V.s, use of subsidised staff restaurant and a bonus.

Applications in strict confidence under Ref SPAS588/TT will be forwarded unopened to our client unless you list companies to which they should not be forwarded in a covering letter marked for the attention of The Security Manager.

CAMPBELL-JOHNSTON RECRUITMENT ADVERTISING LIMITED,

35 NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON EC2M 1NH.

METROPOLITAN REGIONAL EXAMINATIONS BOARD

Wandsworth High Street

SECRETARY/ PERSONAL ASSISTANT

(£2,421-£2,910)

Applications are invited for the post of Secretary/PA to one of the Board's Senior Officers.

The work is varied and interesting. 24 days' holiday. Luncheon vouchers. 36-hour week. Salary point fixed in the light of experience.

Application forms and further details should be requested by D. M. BOARD, M.A., Secretary to the Board, METROPOLITAN REGIONAL EXAMINATIONS BOARD, 104 Wandsworth High Street, SW1E 4LF (or telephone 01-878 2144, Mrs Logreel)

TOP LEVEL

Secretary to arrange the social life and personal Public Relations for Chairman of international finance company. The successful applicant will have experience at the highest level, excellent personal contacts and will be discreet and loyal.

Salary by negotiation.

Box 2316 S, The Times.

SECRETARY/ PR ASSISTANT

Articulate, outgoing and competent person required for M.D. in Hampstead. No experience type who is able to produce reports and not just look as if she/he is! If you are well above average and can write and edit a demanding impossible boss please write.

Salary irrelevant for the right person.

Malcolm Sinclair, Sinclair Communications Ltd, 16-20, Nelson Place, W.1. 01-477 1101.

RING 839 6151

for application form and job description.

HAMPSTEAD

ADULT EXPERIENCED

Secretaries (Audio) required for M.D. in Hampstead. No experience type who is able to produce reports and not just look as if she/he is! If you are well above average and can write and edit a demanding impossible boss please write.

Salary irrelevant for the right person.

Malcolm Sinclair, Sinclair Communications Ltd, 16-20, Nelson Place, W.1. 01-477 1101.

RING 839 6151

for application form and job description.

Business

Travel Consultants

SW1

require

PA/SECRETARY

Travel experience and languages would be an advantage in our newly formed company (part of an international group). Good organizer with high standard of education and excellent secretarial skills would be ideal.

Good salary paid to the right applicant.

Telephone Mrs Barrera

01-235 3346

ALFRED MARKS

Genie/Secretary/P.A.

to super. Exec. with some (domestic) and some (international) experience. Must be able to write and edit a demanding impossible boss please write.

Salary irrelevant for the right person.

Malcolm Sinclair, Sinclair Communications Ltd, 16-20, Nelson Place, W.1. 01-477 1101.

RING 839 6151

for application form and job description.

Malcolm Sinclair, Sinclair Communications Ltd, 16-20, Nelson Place, W.1. 01-477 1101.

RING 839 6151

for application form and job description.

Malcolm Sinclair, Sinclair Communications Ltd, 16-20, Nelson Place, W.1. 01-477 1101.

RING 839 6151

for application form and job description.

Malcolm Sinclair, Sinclair Communications Ltd, 16-20, Nelson Place, W.1. 01-477 1101.

RING 839 6151

for application form and job description.

Malcolm Sinclair, Sinclair Communications Ltd, 16-20, Nelson Place, W.1. 01-477 1101.

RING 839 6151

for application form and job description.

Malcolm Sinclair, Sinclair Communications Ltd, 16-20, Nelson Place, W.1. 01-477 1101.

RING 839 6151

for application form and job description.

Malcolm Sinclair, Sinclair Communications Ltd, 16-20, Nelson Place, W.1. 01-477 1101.

RING 839 6151

for application form and job description.

Malcolm Sinclair, Sinclair Communications Ltd, 16-20, Nelson Place, W.1. 01-477 1101.

RING 839 6151

for application form and job description.

Malcolm Sinclair, Sinclair Communications Ltd, 16-20, Nelson Place, W.1. 01-477 1101.

RING 839 6151

for application form and job description.

Malcolm Sinclair, Sinclair Communications Ltd, 16-20, Nelson Place, W.1. 01-477 1101.

RING 839 6151

for application form and job description.

Malcolm Sinclair, Sinclair Communications Ltd, 16-20, Nelson Place, W.1. 01-477 1101.

RING 839 6151

for application form and job description.

Malcolm Sinclair, Sinclair Communications Ltd, 16-20, Nelson Place, W.1. 01-477 1101.

RING 839 6151

for application form and job description.

Malcolm Sinclair, Sinclair Communications Ltd, 16-20, Nelson Place, W.1. 01-477 1101.

RING 839 6151

for application form and job description.

Malcolm Sinclair, Sinclair Communications Ltd, 16-20, Nelson Place, W.1. 01-477 1101.

RING 839 6151

for application form and job description.

Malcolm Sinclair, Sinclair Communications Ltd, 16-20, Nelson Place, W.1. 01-477 1101.

RING 839 6151

for application form and job description.

Malcolm Sinclair, Sinclair Communications Ltd, 16-20, Nelson Place, W.1. 01-477 1101.

RING 839 6151

for application form and job description.

Malcolm Sinclair, Sinclair Communications Ltd, 16-20, Nelson Place, W.1. 01-477 1101.

RING 839 6151

for application form and job description.

Malcolm Sinclair, Sinclair Communications Ltd, 16-20, Nelson Place, W.1. 01-477 1101.

RING 839 6151

for application form and job description.

Malcolm Sinclair, Sinclair Communications Ltd, 16-20, Nelson Place, W.1. 01-477 1101.

RING 839 6151

for application form and job description.

Malcolm Sinclair, Sinclair Communications Ltd, 16-20, Nelson Place, W.1. 01-477 1101.

RING 839 6151

for application form and job description.

Malcolm Sinclair, Sinclair Communications Ltd, 16-20, Nelson Place, W.1. 01-477 1101.

RING 839 6151

for application form and job description.

Malcolm Sinclair, Sinclair Communications Ltd, 16-20, Nelson Place, W.1. 01-477 1101.

RING 839 6151

for application form and job description.

Malcolm Sinclair, Sinclair Communications Ltd, 16-20, Nelson Place, W.1. 01-477 1101.

RING 839 6151

for application form and job description.

Malcolm Sinclair, Sinclair Communications Ltd, 16-20, Nelson Place, W.1. 01-477 1101.

RING 839 6151

for application form and job description.

Malcolm Sinclair, Sinclair Communications Ltd, 16-20, Nelson Place, W.1. 01-477 1101.

RING 839 6151

for application form and job description.

Malcolm Sinclair, Sinclair Communications Ltd, 16-20, Nelson Place, W.1. 01-477 1101.

RING 839 6151

for application form and job description.

Malcolm Sinclair, Sinclair Communications Ltd, 16-20, Nelson Place, W.1. 01-477 1101.

RING 839 6151

for application form and job description.

Malcolm Sinclair, Sinclair Communications Ltd, 16-20, Nelson Place, W.1. 01-477 1101.

RING 839 6151

for application form and job description.

Malcolm Sinclair, Sinclair Communications Ltd, 16-20, Nelson Place, W.1. 01-477 1101.

RING 839 6151

for application form and job description.

Malcolm Sinclair, Sinclair Communications Ltd, 16-20, Nelson Place, W.1. 01-477 1101.

RING 839 6151

for application form and job description.

Malcolm Sinclair, Sinclair Communications Ltd, 16-20, Nelson Place, W.1. 01-477 1101.

RING 839 6151

for application form and job description.

Malcolm Sinclair, Sinclair Communications Ltd, 16-20, Nelson Place, W.1. 01-477 1101.

RING 839 6151

for application form and job description.

Malcolm Sinclair, Sinclair Communications Ltd, 16-20, Nelson Place, W.1. 01-477 1101.

RING 839 6151

for application form and job description.

Malcolm Sinclair, Sinclair Communications Ltd, 16-20, Nelson Place, W.1. 01-477 1101.

RING 839 6151

for application form and job description.

Malcolm Sinclair, Sinclair Communications Ltd, 16-20, Nelson Place, W.1. 01-477 1101.

RING 839 6151

for application form and job description.

Malcolm Sinclair, Sinclair Communications Ltd, 16-20, Nelson Place, W.1. 01-477 1101.

RING 839 6151

for application form and job description.

Malcolm Sinclair, Sinclair Communications Ltd, 16-20, Nelson Place, W.1. 01-477 1101.

RING 839 6151

for application form and job description.

Malcolm Sinclair,

